

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

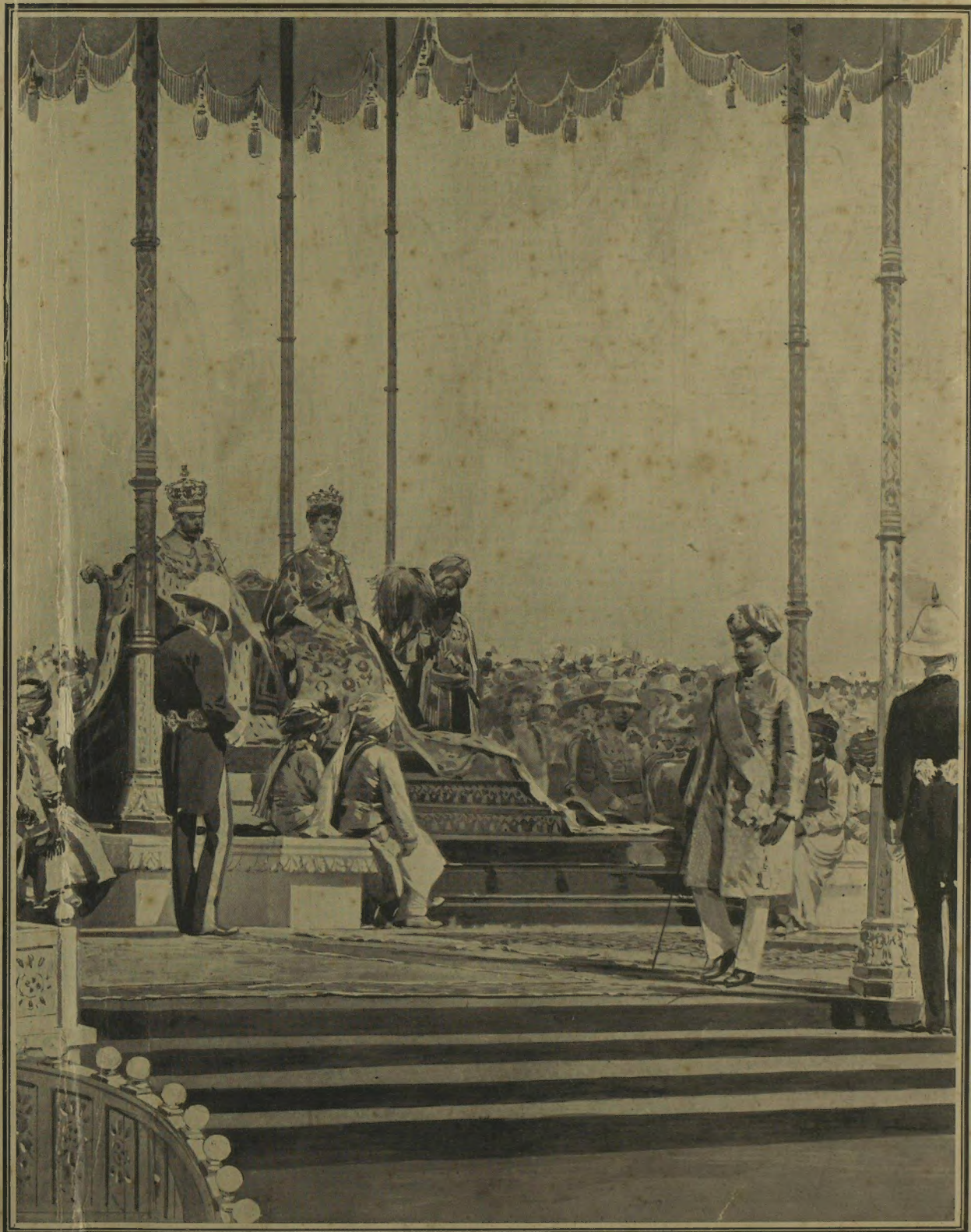
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3794.—VOL CXL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6. 1912.

With Supplement. SIXPENCE.

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AN INCIDENT WHICH DREW APOLOGIES FROM A RULING PRINCE OF INDIA: THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA LEAVING THE PRESENCE AFTER HAVING PAID HOMAGE TO THE KING-EMPEROR AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

No incident of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi aroused more interest than did the manner in which the Gaekwar of Baroda paid homage. The cinematograph films show that, when coming to perform this, he was swinging a stick in his hand, which, to say the least of it, was decidedly unusual, and that, having bowed curtsy and retreated a pace or two, he turned his back on the King-Emperor and walked off, instead of caving the Presence backwards as did others doing homage. Considerable comment having been excited by this, the Viceroy, with his Highness's consent, published a letter in which the Gaekwar assures Lord Hardinge of his loyalty and allegiance to the

Throne, sets down his failure to observe strict etiquette to nervous confusion in the presence of their Majesties before the great assembly, says that, being second of the Feudatory Princes and failing to see exactly what the Nizam of Hyderabad did, he had no chance of observing the others do homage, and expresses sorrow for the mischance. We are able to make the above reproduction by courtesy of Messrs. Gaumont, the well-known makers of cinematograph pictures, whose enterprise enabled them to get their films to London in such time that they were able to show the homage and other incidents on Saturday evening, Decem- 30.

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THE BLOWING-UP OF THE "LIBERTÉ."

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS ISSUE.)

NOTE.--The remarkable Illustrations which will be found on
another page of this Issue should give our readers a very
clear idea of the devastating nature of the explosion which
sank the French war-ship "Liberté." The details printed
below are from an article by Captain Sauvaire Jourdan,
which is published in "L'Illustration." His description
of the actual explosions will be found on the same page
as the Illustrations. The particulars are taken from the
report issued by the Committee of Inquiry appointed by
the French Secretary of State for the Navy. The draw-
ings of the successive phases of the disaster were made
by Naval-Lieutenant du Chesne, who watched them from
the shore at the Mourillon, Toulon. Captain Jourdan's
article, after describing the disaster, deals with the after-
results and the salvage operations, as follows:--

"THE effects of the explosion were frightful, prac-
tically half of the ship being totally destroyed. A
mass of plates from the belt armour was hurled a
distance of 985 ft. on the aft end of the *République*,
where it became wedged in to such an extent that
great difficulty was experienced in removing it. Débris
of all shapes and dimensions fell over the whole
roadstead, and for several days rendered navigation
almost impossible. Work for re-establishing this was
commenced immediately after the disaster by first clear-
ing away all the wreckage found outside the pentagon
formed by the five moorings which surrounded the *Liberté*.
Operations were started immediately also within the
pentagon in question. These were long and tedious
owing to the muddy bottom of the roadstead. The
layer of thin mud varies from eleven to sixteen feet in
thickness, and a large proportion of the wreckage
became embedded in it. The way in which a number
of parts of the ship have completely disappeared is
most astounding. Thus, no trace whatever can be
found of the conning-tower, and this was an enor-
mous steel structure twelve inches in thickness; the
forward turret and one of its 12-in. guns, both together
weighing 200 tons, have totally disappeared; nor
can any vestige be traced of the two forward 7.5-in.
turrets and their guns. They all have evidently been
swallowed up in the mud. The 12-in. gun traced was
found driven muzzle downwards. A portion of the stem
of the battle-ship was found to lie at a distance of
over 650 ft. in front of the main wreck; it still carried
the bits of anchor-gear, the whole forming a mass of
from 100 to 150 tons in weight, 80 ft. in length. In
its travel it had acted as a plough, and had cut a
wide furrow in the mud. The results of the research
work were carefully noted down on a plan from which
Mr. Albert Sébille has drawn the perspective view
which is reproduced elsewhere. Under No. 11 will be
seen a mound; this was driven by the force of the
explosion against the part where the hull was ripped
open, and it contained an inextricable mass of iron
and materials of all kinds. Wreckage, heaps of plates,
boats' davits, broken boilers, steam-launches stove in,
and so forth, are scattered all round. Hitherto they
have only been located; their removal has not yet
been commenced.

"Salvage work has been so far concentrated upon what
we have already styled the main wreck, i.e., the after
portion of the battle-ship, which has remained compara-
tively whole; on this, as will be seen, the three decks
and their superstructure were driven back, forming the
dark mass shown on all the photographs taken after
the accident. This salvage work is in charge of
Captain de Boissoudy. The cranes of Toulon Arsenal
and the 100-ton floating crane belonging to the Forges
et Chantiers, La Seyne, carry away the portions of the
deck after these have been cut by means of the oxygen
blowpipe. The 12-in. guns from the aft-turret have
been removed and placed in Toulon Arsenal. At the
present time a particularly difficult operation is being
proceeded with. This consists in the removal of
the two 7.5-in. gun-turrets, which still contain their
guns and which were thrown back with the deck
that carried them. Each of these turrets with its
guns weighs 190 tons, and in order to reduce the
weight to be handled at a time they have to be sawn
into several pieces.

"When the superstructure and decks have been cut
and carried away, the roadstead will have to be freed of
the whole afterpart of the ship; its length is about a
third of the original length of the hull, and it weighs
approximately 6000 tons. No decision has so far been
arrived at as to the best means to accomplish this.
According to some experts, it may be possible to make
this afterpart of the hull watertight by fitting stout bulk-
heads against the portion which was cut open by the
explosion; the water would be pumped out and the
wreck made to float, it being then towed into the Arsenal
for breaking up, or for keeping, with a view to its
ultimate use as a target. Other experts believe this
scheme impracticable, since the portion of the hull which
extends from the second funnel to the rear bridge is
under water and is more or less shattered and leaky.
The wreck evidently cannot remain where it lies, as it
would prevent all navigation in that part of the road-
stead. In order to demolish it, divers cannot be dis-
pensated with; unfortunately the deep layer of mud
renders their task almost an impossibility. The pro-
cess followed by the American engineers for raising
the *Maine*, which sank in Havana Harbour in con-
ditions practically similar to those which led to the loss
of the *Liberté*, might, perhaps, be resorted to. The
construction of a coffer-dam of sheet-piling surrounding
the wreck would form a water-tight enclosure, in which
work could be carried out with comparative ease after
pumping out the water and mud. A number of civil
engineers have been invited to send in a scheme of this
class. Whatever be the decision arrived at in this
respect, the Toulon roadstead will for a long time to
come show sad traces of the great tragedy enacted
there on Sept. 25, 1911."

THE DELHI DURBA

(See Supplement.)

THE splendour and impressiveness of the
money recently held at Delhi, when for
time a British Emperor of India has been per-
son at the announcement of his Coronation.
Indian subjects, are vividly brought out in the dra-
and photographs given with this Number. Mr. S. B.
our Special Artist in India for the Durbar and the
tour generally, has chosen for one of his subjects
dramatic moment when the King-Emperor, seated
his Consort on the throne-dais in the centre of the g
pageant, commanded the heralds to read the pro-
clamation announcing his Coronation in Westminster A
to the assembled multitude. This striking pic-
which is reproduced as a double-page Illustration
our Supplement, is an example of the artist's
known skill in recording pictorially the specta-
events of contemporary history. It is too soon yet
realise the complete effect of this great historic oc-
sion; but there can be no doubt that the personal vi-
of their Majesties to India, and their appearance as
central figures in probably the most gorgeous page-
ever seen in that land of pageantry, will have given
incalculable impulse to the sentiment of loyalty, as
as to the sense of sympathy between ruler and ru-
throughout the Indian Empire.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"NIGHT-BIRDS," AT THE LYRIC.

THE Viennese Waltz is in possession of our
stage, so that it was not to be expected that
could keep any longer out of his rights the king of
form of music. Johann Strauss has had to wait a
considerable time for the London triumph of his "Flee-
maus." It had bad luck, for some reason or other, w
it was produced, thirty-five years ago, at the Alhamb
it was included very recently in Mr. Beecham's repert
at His Majesty's, but in between, though it had g
almost the rank of a classic on the Continent,
fascinating tunes of this operetta were hardly heard
outside the ball-room. Why it failed a generation ag
carry London by storm it is hard to understand, save
the assumption of London's stupidity; there was no s
mistake the other evening, when the Viennese spar
and vivacity of the music put every Lyric first-nigh
in good humour. Miss Gladys Unger has adapted
book, and though she has not quite been able to
guise the farcical mechanism of the plot, still she
brought it pretty well up to date. The Prince's p
hitherto played by a woman, is now assigned to a m
with obvious advantage to the story. The prison se
introduces, as personified by Mr. Baskcomb, the m
laughable of monosyllabic warders. Miss Constan
Drever, in fine voice, giving the "Qzardas" with w
derful veve; Mr. Workman husbanding his resourc
most adroitly as the heroine's flighty spouse; L
Maurice Farkoa, intense in the lover's courtship a
melodious in his rendering of the interpolated "B
Danube" waltz; Miss Muriel George and Miss Ma
Burne in minor rôles, and Miss Phyllis Bedells a
dancer, make in combination an admirable ensemb
and more than a word of praise is due to the cond
ing of Mr. Jacques Heuval, and the sound work
orchestra and chorus.

"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY," AT THE NEW

So popular a piece of stage romance as "Sweet Nell
Old Drury" needs no fresh recommendation. Full
clichés and well-worn situations as it is, it has earned
right to immunity from criticism, and it is unnecessary
say more about the latest revival of the play than t
it was acted last Tuesday to an accompaniment
continuous applause and laughter, and that Miss J.
Neilson in the title-rôle showed her customary archn
and vivacity. The entire audience must have regret
the misfortune which still keeps Mr. Fred Terry aw
from his own stage, and forced him to be an absen
from the cast of his Christmas production. Mr. Malce
Cherry makes a good substitute in the part of Charles I
but everyone must wish the genial actor who created i
speedy convalescence.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)

At this time of year most people possess them-
selves of a new diary, and it is appropriate, therefore, to c
attention to the excellent productions of this charac-
published by Messrs. John Walker and Co., of 5, Warwi
Lane, E.C. Walker's Diaries for 1912 are made in eve
variety of size and format that could possibly be desire
and are admirably arranged in the matter of the inform-
ation which they give and the provision made for entrie
So long as January is with us, it is not too late to gi
a New Year's present, and nothing could be more su-
able or acceptable than a Walker diary.

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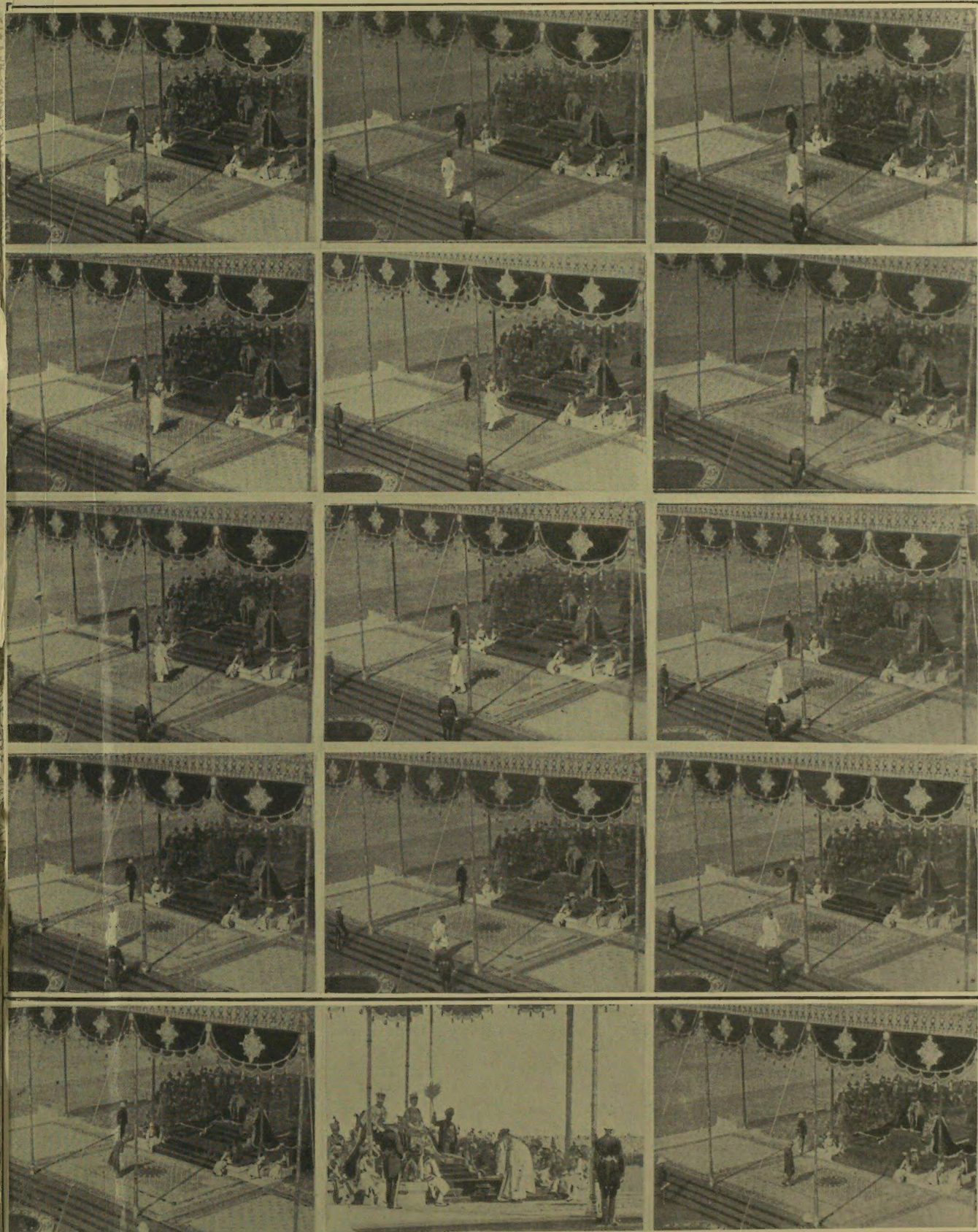
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FILM WITNESSES: THE GAEKWAR'S HOMAGE CINEMATOGRAPHED.

WITH CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES OF TWO OTHER CHIEFS PAYING HOMAGE.



AS SHOWN BY THE CINEMATOGRAPH: THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA BEFORE THE KING-EMPEROR AT THE DURBAR AND LEAVING THE PRESENCE; AND THE FORM OF HOMAGE PAID BY TWO OTHER RULING CHIEFS.

The remarkably interesting cinematograph films from which these prints have been made show very clearly the way in which the Gaekwar of Baroda, carrying a stick, entered the Presence, bowed curtsy, and walked off with his back to the King-Emperor. In order, the pictures in each row should be looked at from left to right, beginning with the top row. The lowest three pictures do not show the Gaekwar, but have as their central figures two other ruling chiefs paying homage. The first of these three shows the Nizam of Hyderabad,

the first of the Princes to pay homage, bowing; the second, the low reverence made by a chief; the third, the Nizam of Hyderabad leaving the Presence backwards. All the illustrations on the page, save the centre one of the bottom row, are from very interesting films taken by Mr. F. Danvers-Yates, one of the operators sent out by Mr. Barker, head of Barker's Motion Photography Ltd., and producer of the "Topical" films. These are to be seen, for example, at the Empire Theatre. The centre picture of the bottom row is from Messrs. Gaumont's series.

All Photographs (except one) made by Barker's Motion Photography Ltd., and supplied by S. and G.; the other by Gaumont.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

ALL thinking people for thousands of years have agreed that, when all is said and done, there is such a thing as a golden mean, though perhaps the particular phrase is not very satisfactory. The true ideal is, rather, equilibrium, or, in other words, uprightness. There is something rather mean about the word "mean"; yet it is by no means easy to suggest a substitute devoid of such idle associations. No one can well be expected to talk idealistically about his "middle"; "balance" is associated with arithmetic and finance; while "medium" is associated with Spiritualism and with some sorts of gum. The schoolboy made a good shot at it when he translated *medio tutissimus ibis* as "the ibis is always safest in the middle." But under whatever form we take it, that ibis of the higher moderation, a chivalric and passionate moderation, must always be the crest of Christendom and of all sane civilisation. Unless that sagacious bird is allowed to be in the middle, there will be no place for the pelican of charity, the owl of wisdom, or the dove of peace.

But though, as I say, anyone who thinks can see that in almost everything both extremes are suicidal and diabolical, this argument is used in some cases to which it does not apply. There are a large number of simple cases in which one man errs in one direction and one in another: one is a miser and the other a spendthrift; one is violent and another tame. But besides these simple cases there are a considerable number of cases in which what we call the two opposite evils are really two slightly disguised versions of exactly the same evil. We are plagued not only with false assertions, but with false alternatives. We have to steer our way not so much between Scylla and Charybdis as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

For instance, as I write, my eye falls upon a newspaper paragraph about some New Religion, which has a wholly new way of instructing and elevating mankind. "It is constructive, not destructive." Hundreds of people have said and written that to me. Can anybody give me a notion of what it means? How can a thing be constructive that is not destructive? What would the words mean if they were applied to any ordinary action of domestic or outdoor life? A man cuts down trees and builds a hut; is that constructive or destructive? A man chops up wood and makes a fire; is that constructive or destructive? A man says the world is not flat, but is round; is that constructive or destructive? A man says that Mumbo Jumbo is not the supreme god because Jumbo Mumbo is; is that constructive or destructive? In half an hour or so, when I have rid myself of this wretched article, I propose to cut a large sheet of cardboard up into figures for a small children's theatre; is that constructive or destructive? Obviously, it is not a question of whether you want to destroy or not to destroy; it is a question of whether you want a wood or want a hut, whether you want wood or want a fire, whether you believe in a flat world or in a round one, whether you believe in Mumbo Jumbo or in Jumbo Mumbo, or (as is barely possible) in someone else. Above all,

in my case, it is a question of whether you prefer coloured cardboard figures to a beautiful blank sheet of cardboard. If you saw the figures, I fear you would prefer the cardboard.

This is one of the worst of the evils effected by the false use of parties and partisan labels. It is not merely that we are asked to choose between things that are equally bad. It is that we are often asked to choose between things which are exactly the same. All over Europe reproaches are made against those who decline to commit themselves to the crude collision of Tsar against Nihilist, or Atheist against

irritates a decent Radical in the Prussian arist is exactly the same thing that irritates a Conservative in the Prussian Socialist. It is a question of opposite extremes. It is not a qu (as the poor helpless "progressive" people s Bebel "going too far" or of Bismarck "not far enough." The philosophy of Bismarck and philosophy of Bebel both went as far as they c and both arrived in the same place; a place wh never mentioned in a family magazine. The stantial objection is that they are both materia that is, that both their minds are made of a ki hardened mud. The Prussian officer who think victory of Prussia inevitable Prussian Socialist who think victory of Socialism inevitable both mistaken, fortunately for selves and for everybody else. they are not only both mista they are both making the mistake. The Junker who de Socialism and the Socialist despises Christianity are no posed to each other. They a opposite kinds of persons; are the same kind of person, kind of person philosophically marised in the Book of Pro under the mystical title of Fool. It is not that the aris has one fault and the revolue an opposite fault. Both exactly the same faults, whic described in the English Pl Book as pride and vain-glory blindness and hardness of hea

I could go through European countries if I had space, and show much the thing existing; the false anti between things that are spiri the same. In France, for ins where a certain gross and c self-indulgence is the pri vice, balanced by a certain and self-defence as the pri virtue, there is much less diffi than might appear at first between the stoutest and slea bourgeois and the bloodiest most reckless Apache.

The Apache would be very nified if you gave him the wine and cookery; and the geols is quite capable of be ing an Apache if you don't. the same way, the best ju of Russia say that, if the re tion was disorderly, it was r against a Government a equally disorderly; that the lessness of rebels was only national counterpart of the lessness of officials. In short, i Russian policeman is far too to Anarchists, it is because far too much of an Anarchist self. In many of those acc of Russian prison atrocities, which our Liberal Press abou I have frequently noticed

I suspect that in all countries the sides are two sides of the same national vice. I can be very little doubt about our national An acute observer of Russia said that Russia is "the cement of hypocrisy." We don't.



GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY FOR THE SEVENTH TIME AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY-THREE, SAID PASHA, WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED AND WAS REAPPOINTED BY THE SULTAN, ENTERING THE SUBLIME PORTE.

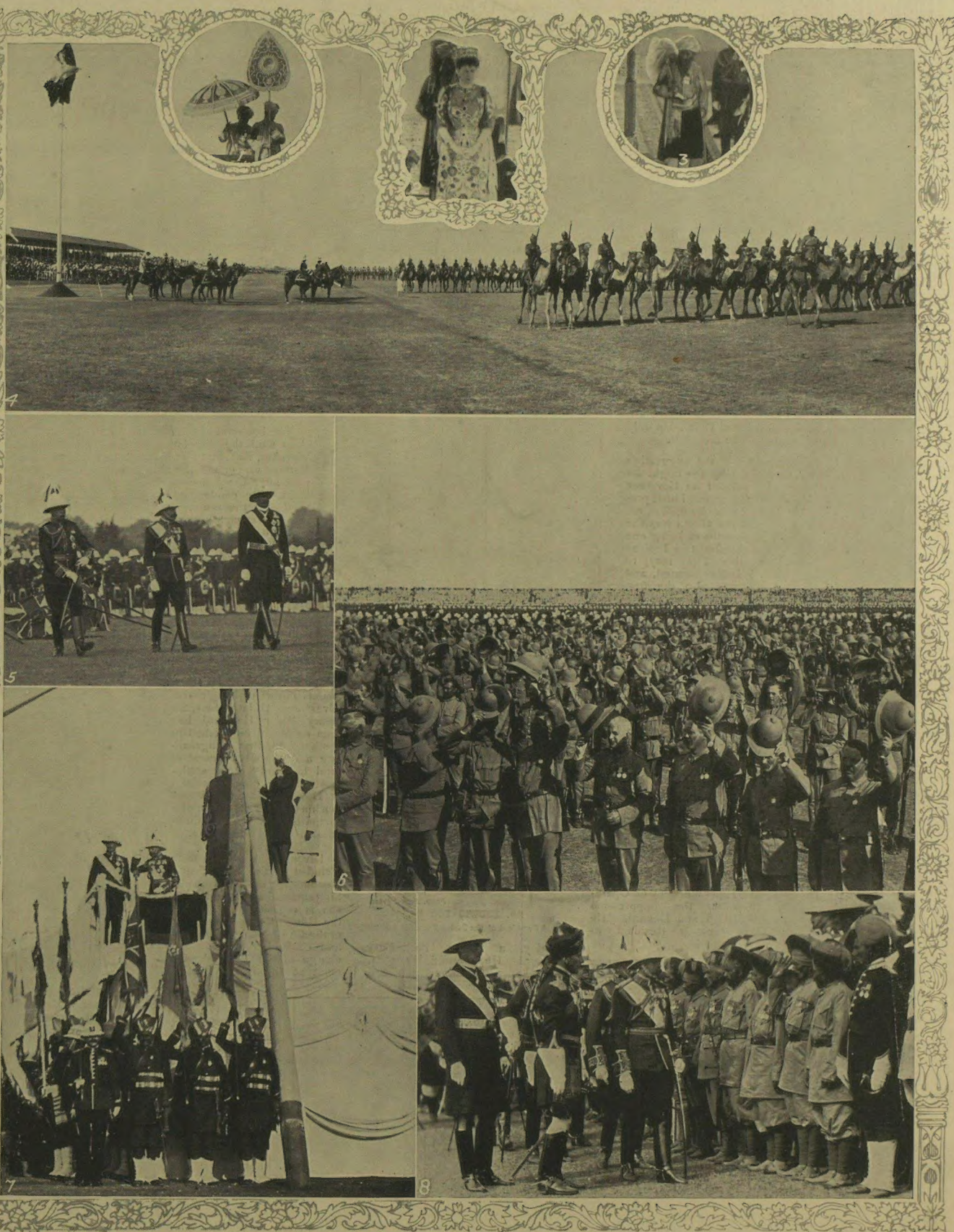
Turkey is faced with a serious political crisis in addition to the war with Italy. Divisions have arisen in the Turkish Parliament on the subject of a proposed alteration in one of the articles of the Constitution. As an obstructive device, the Opposition and a group of Independent members, on December 30, did not attend the Chamber, and so prevented a quorum from being obtained. The Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, thereupon resigned, but the Sultan reappointed him and charged him with the formation of a new Cabinet, a matter of great difficulty in the conflicting state of opinion. Some thought that the outcome of the situation would be a military dictatorship. Said Pasha, who was born at Erzurum in 1839, has faced many a crisis before now. He was five times Grand Vizier under Abdul Hamid, with whom he quarrelled in 1895, after the Samsoun massacres, and had to take shelter in the British Embassy. After the revolution he became Grand Vizier under the new régime, and presided over the national assembly which proclaimed the deposition of his former sovereign.

Clerical, or Quaker against Jingo. So Erasmus and his friends were reproached because they insisted on being Reformers while refusing to be Puritans. But the truth is that such men see, not only evils on both sides, but the same evil on both sides. What Sir Thomas More disliked in an arrogant Hot-Gospeller was exactly what he disliked in an arrogant Cardinal: it was arrogance.

It is the same all over Europe to-day. Take Germany, for the sake of a first example. What

IMPERIALISM IN INDIA: DURBAR WEEK IN DELHI.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 4, 5, AND 7 BY C.N.; NO. 6 BY ERNEST BROOKS; NOS. 2, 3, AND 8 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

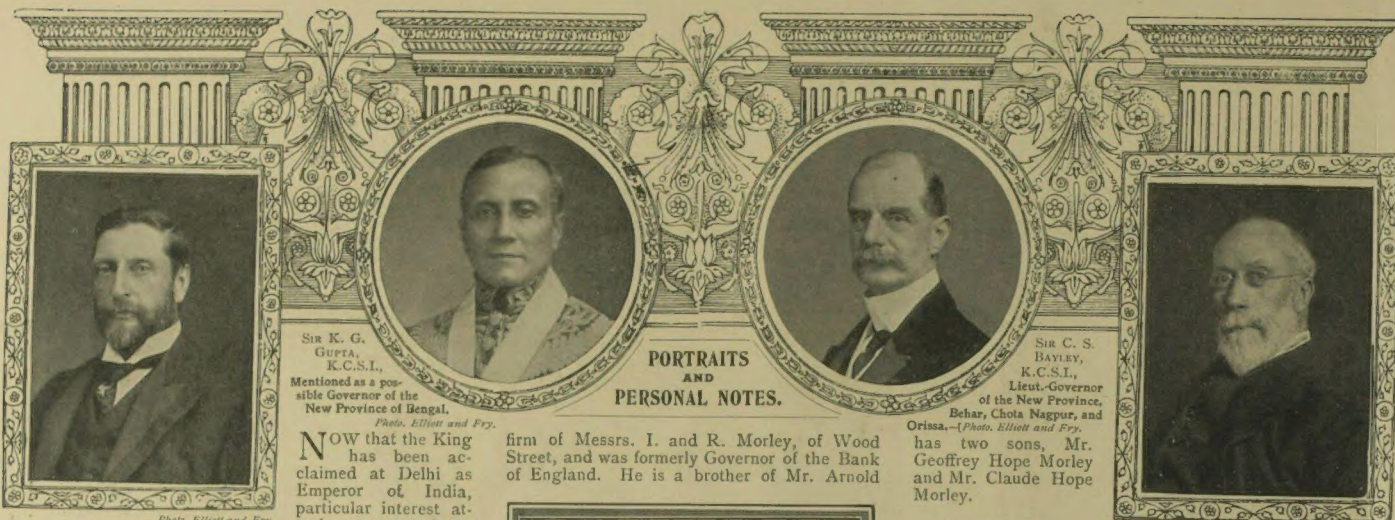


1. EMBLEMS OF IMPERIAL POWER: A STATE UMBRELLA OF SCARLET AND GOLD; AND THE GOLDEN SUN-EMBLEM, FOR USE ON AN ELEPHANT WHEN THE UMBRELLA IS INSUFFICIENT TO KEEP OFF THE SUN.
2. AN EMBLEM OF IMPERIAL POWER: A MORCHAL (A ROUND BUNCH OF PEACOCK'S FEATHERS CASED IN GOLD), BORNE BEHIND THE QUEEN.
3. AN EMBLEM OF IMPERIAL POWER: A CHOWRI (A WHITE YAK-TAIL IN A GOLD HANDLE), USED TO POINT OUT TO THE CROWD THE PERSON OF THE RULER.
4. SHIPS OF THE DESERT "SAILING" PAST THE KING-EMPEROR: THE BIKANER CAMEL CORPS AT THE GREAT DURBAR REVIEW OF DECEMBER 14.

With regard to certain of the Illustrations on this page, the following notes should be made: Chowris are used, not, as many imagine, as fly-whisks, but to indicate the person of the ruler to the people when that ruler is surrounded by his suite and other notabilities. On December 11, the King-Emperor presented colours to the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, the 1st Durham Light Infantry, the 2nd Royal Highlanders, the 1st Seaforths, the 2nd Gordons, the 1st Highland Light Infantry, the 1st Connaught Rangers, the 90th Punjabis, the 102nd Grenadiers, and the 18th Infantry. The seven British regiments received their colours

5. THE KING-EMPEROR HONOURING NINE REGIMENTS AT DELHI: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, WITH THE VICEROY, AFTER THE CONSECRATION OF COLOURS PRESENTED ON DECEMBER 11.
6. THE LOYALTY OF THE ARMY IN INDIA: BRITISH TROOPS GIVING THREE CHEERS FOR THE KING-EMPEROR, AT THE DURBAR.
7. THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS AFTER HAVING PLACED THE TABLET IN POSITION.
8. VETERANS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY AND OF THE INDIAN ARMY: AN INTERESTING INSPECTION BY THE KING-EMPEROR ON DECEMBER 11.

first: those for the three native regiments were presented on the other side of the ground, because the religious portion of the ceremony was left out in their case. It was arranged that the new colours of the Scottish Borderers should be presented at Calcutta. On the same day the King-Emperor inspected veterans from the Veterans' Camp. Thirty of these were British and Mutiny veterans, and 850 were Indians, 81 of whom were Mutiny veterans. On December 8, his Imperial Majesty placed in position the tablet of the All-India Memorial to King Edward VII., between the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the Jama Masjid.



SIR K. G. GUPTA, K.C.S.I.,
Mentioned as a possible Governor of the New Province of Bengal.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SIR C. S. DAVLEY, K.C.S.I.,
Lieut.-Governor of the New Province, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. (Photo, Elliott and Fry.)
has two sons, Mr. Geoffrey Hope Morley and Mr. Claude Hope Morley.

SIR GEORGE H. SAVAGE, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
The well-known Mental Specialist, who has been Knighted.

Now that the King has been acclaimed at Delhi as Emperor of India, particular interest attaches to our photograph of the last of the Mogul Emperors, Bahadur Shah, which

firm of Messrs. I. and R. Morley, of Wood Street, and was formerly Governor of the Bank of England. He is a brother of Mr. Arnold

Sir Alfred Thomas, another of the new Peers, who is a retired merchant, is well known as a politician, and for many years led the Welsh Party in the House of Commons. He sat for East Glamorgan, as a Liberal, from 1885 to 1910. He has been Mayor of Cardiff, President of the University College of South Wales, and President of the Baptist Union.

The bestowal of a Baronetcy on Mr. Lionel Phillips coincides with the dissolution of the famous diamond firm of Wernher, Beit, and Co., in which he was a partner. The new Baronet was one of the four Reform leaders in the Transvaal who, after the Jameson Raid, were condemned to death, the sentence being subsequently commuted to banishment and a fine of £25,000. He is the author of "Transvaal Problems," and his wife of "Some South African Recollections."

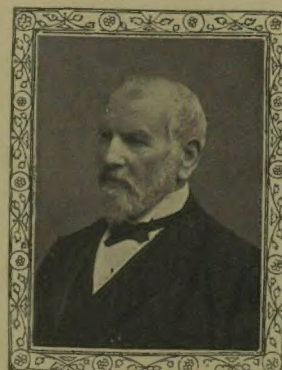
Among the New Year Knighthoods the most generally interesting was that conferred on the author of "King Solomon's Mines" and so many other famous novels of imaginative adventure. Of late years, Sir Henry Rider Haggard has been no less distinguished in another field, that of agriculture and the development of rural life and labour settlements. The recent landslip at Dover has interested him much as former chairman of a committee of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion.

Several medical men were included in the New Year's Honours list of Knighthoods. Sir James Mackenzie Davidson is consulting surgeon to the Röntgen-ray department of the Charing Cross Hospital, and consulting surgeon-in-charge of the X-ray department at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Sir George Henry Savage, another of the new Knights, is an eminent authority on mental disease. He is consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Earlswood Asylum.

Sir Henry Miers, who has received a knighthood, has been Principal of the University of London since 1908. He was previously for thirteen years Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford, and before that an assistant in the British Museum.

Among the New Year Knights is Sir Frederick Wedmore, the well-known art-critic and author. He has published a complete catalogue of Whistler's etchings, and recently contributed the volume on "Etchings" to Messrs. Methuen's Connoisseur's Library. Much of his reputation he also owes to his lectures and readings.



SIR ALFRED THOMAS,
Who has been made a Baron of the United Kingdom.



THE LAST OF THE MOGUL EMPERORS: THE LATE
BAHADUR SHAH, PHOTOGRAPHED DURING HIS
TRIAL AT DELHI IN 1858.



DR. LUDWIG FORRER,
Elected President of the Swiss Republic for 1912.

Morley, a former Postmaster General. He married, in 1884, Miss Laura Marianne Birch, and



RAISED TO THE PEERAGE: SIR THOMAS GIBSON CARMICHAEL,
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, AND LADY CARMICHAEL.

Switzerland has a new President every year, whose term of office coincides exactly with the calendar year, from Jan 1

to Dec. 31. He is not re-eligible to the same office until after the expiration of another year. At the recent elections Dr. Ludwig Forrer was chosen as the President for 1912.

In the list of New Year Honours were three new Peers, all to be Barons of the United Kingdom. Sir Thomas Carmichael is at present Governor of Madras, and was formerly Governor of Victoria. He succeeded Mr. Gladstone as M.P. for Midlothian in 1895. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and is distinguished as an entomologist. He married, in 1886, Miss Mary Helen Elizabeth Nugent. They have no children.

Another of the newly created Barons—Mr. Samuel Hope Morley, of Hall Place, Kent—is a director of the



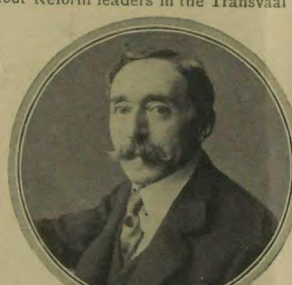
MR. SAMUEL HOPE MORLEY,
Who has been made a Baron of the United Kingdom.



SIR HENRY A. MIERS, D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Principal of the University of London, who has been Knighted.



SIR FREDERICK WEDMORE,
The well-known Author and Art Critic, who has been Knighted.



SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS, Bt.,
The well-known South African Millionaire, who has been made a Baronet.



SIR JAMES M. DAVIDSON, M.B.,
The well-known X-Ray Specialist, who has been Knighted.

SIR HENRY RIDER HAGGARD,
The famous Author and Agriculturist, who has been Knighted.

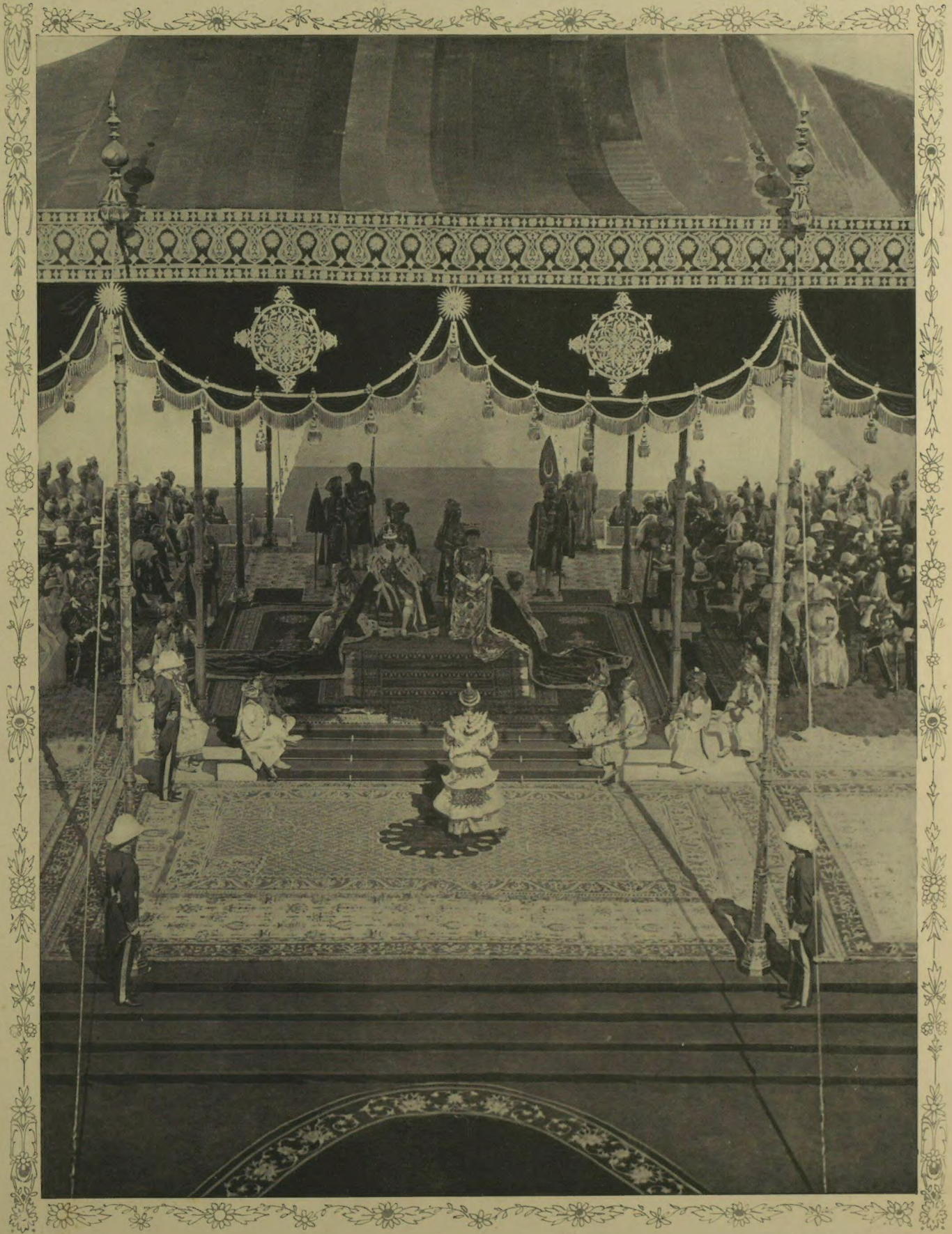
was taken in the Palace at Delhi by an officer during the Emperor's trial. To capture this old Emperor the Delhi Field Force, in the Mutiny, lost one man in every three engaged, and in the final storming of the city lost 1163 men and 64 officers out of a total of three thousand. There are still living fifty-nine survivors of the Siege of Delhi, but only five of those who stormed and escalated the breaches.

Considerable interest was aroused by the suggestion that an Indian—Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta—might be appointed as Governor of the reconstituted province of Bengal. Sir Krishna Gupta has the distinction of being one of the first two Indians nominated (in 1907) to the Indian Council, and he was also the first Indian to become (in 1904) a member of the Board of Revenue. He is at present resident in London, and on the day of the Durbar he presided at an Anglo-Indian luncheon at the Waldorf Hotel in honour of the event.

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, who last year became Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has now been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1877, and has held many important appointments, including those of Under-Secretary to the Governments of Bengal and India, Political Agent in Bikaner, and Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti. He was recently Resident at Hyderabad.

A EUROPEAN MONARCH REVERENCED IN ASIA AS A RULER.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



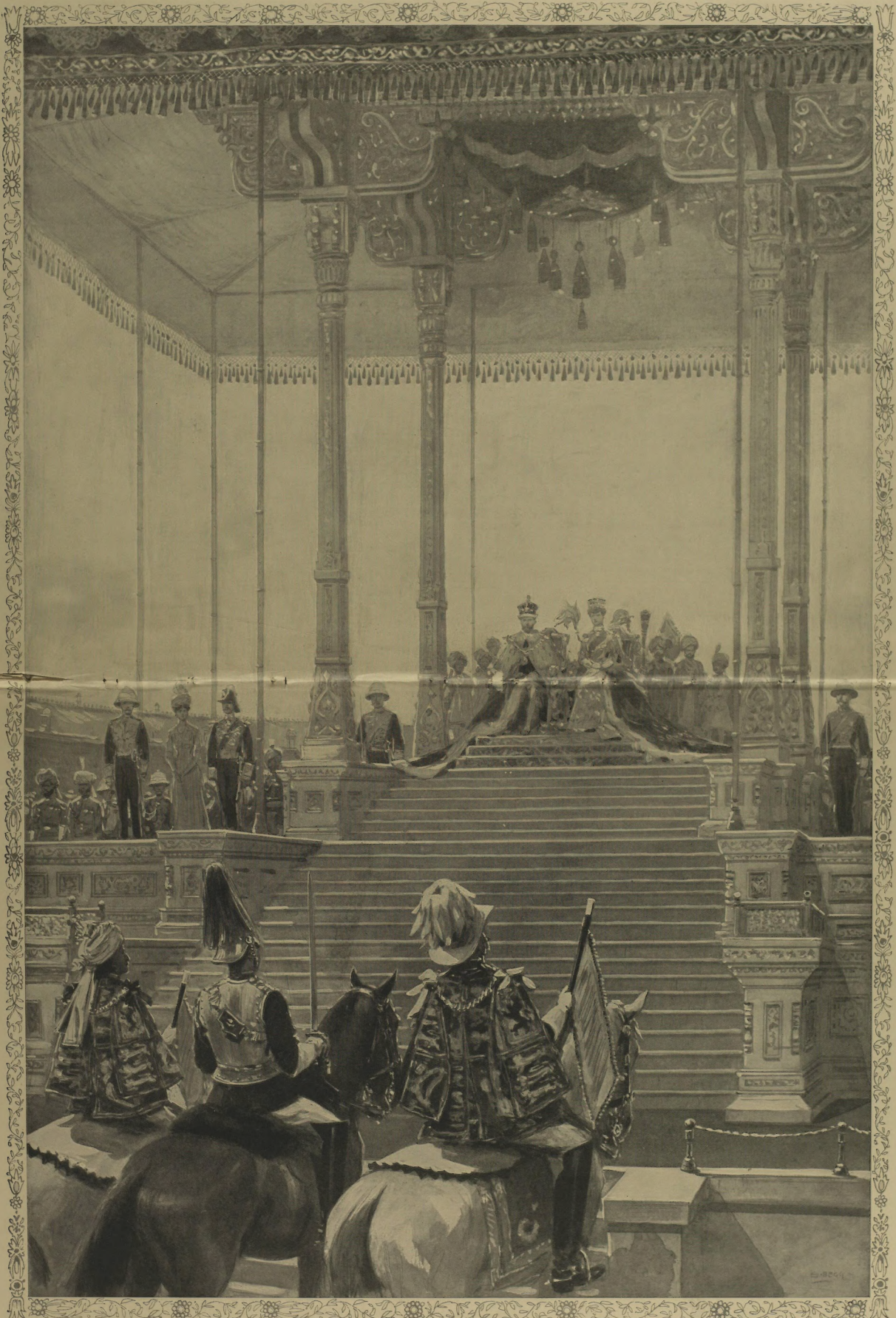
WITH THE SYMBOLS OF IMPERIAL POWER ABOUT HIM: THE KING-EMPEROR RECEIVING HOMAGE AT THE DELHI DURBAR—
A RULING CHIEF OF BURMA MAKING HIS REVERENCE.

Seated on the canopied lesser-dais, the King-Emperor received homage. The Viceroy, making a low bow, ascended the dais, knelt, and kissed the King-Emperor's hand. Then came the members of the Governor-General's Council to make reverence; then the Ruling Chiefs in territorial order, next the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges of Bengal, the Members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, the Governor of Madras and his Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of Madras, the Provincial

Representatives of Madras, and the Chiefs and Representatives of other Provinces according to the date of the creation of those provinces. The offering of the homage took some forty minutes. Many of the chiefs were much applauded as they made their reverences, especially the Begum of Bhopal. Behind their Imperial Majesties were borne the emblems of State, morchals, chowris, state umbrellas, and the golden sun emblem, the Suraj Mukhi. Indian attendants also carried maces bearing a Tudor crown resting on a golden lotus.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT: INDIA LEARNS OF THE GREAT SOLEMNITY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE DURBAR.



SEEKING THE KING-EMPEROR'S PERMISSION TO READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS CORONATION AT WESTMINSTER:
DELHI HERALD, GENERAL PEYTON, AND THE ASSISTANT-HERALD, MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN, AT THE THRONE-DAIS.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress having passed from the canopied lesser-dais to the loftier throne-dais, the brass and drums of the massed bands sounded a fanfare summoning the Heralds. Silver trumpets replied; then Delhi Herald and the Assistant-Herald, followed by twelve British and twelve Indian trumpeters, blowing a fanfare, rode through the gap in the Mound. At the flagstaff

they divided, wheeling right and left, to trot round the lesser amphitheatre and meet before the throne-dais, when another flourish was sounded. Delhi Herald was then commanded to read the Proclamation announcing his Imperial Majesty's Coronation in Westminster Abbey and thus give India official knowledge of the Great Solemnity. The Proclamation was repeated by the Assistant-Herald in Urdu.

ROBED AS FOR THE CORONATION PROCESSION IN LONDON AND CROWNED.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



AFTER THE HISTORIC CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS LEAVING THE AMPHITHEATRE IN THEIR CARRIAGE.

The photograph was taken as the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were leaving the scene of the great Durbar, immediately after the King-Emperor had made the unexpected announcement of the transference of the seat of government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the closing of the Durbar with the playing of the National Anthem. Their Imperial Majesties left the

arena to the sound of guns firing a final salute. They were escorted by the 10th Hussars, N Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Bodyguard, the Imperial Cadet Corps, and the 18th Tiwana Lancers. The King wore his Coronation robes and the crown specially made for him to wear in India. The Queen was in her Coronation Robes

THE CHURCH MILITANT AT DELHI: A DURBAR SERVICE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DELHI.



AMIDST TROOPS ARMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A CUSTOM DATING FROM THE MUTINY: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS ATTENDING THE OPEN-AIR STATE SERVICE IN THE MILITARY CAMP.

On Sunday, December 10, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress attended an open-air State Service in the military camp at Delhi. The playing of the massed bands was very impressive, but the distances were too great to permit more than some of the troops taking part in the singing of the hymns. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Madras. At this service, as at all such services in India, the British troops were armed, in accordance with a custom

which had its origin at the time of the Mutiny. The outbreak of the Mutiny was originally fixed for a Sunday, when the troops would be at church without arms, according to the fashion of those days. Through a misunderstanding, the revolt did not begin on the Sunday; but the lesson was taken to heart, and since then the British soldiers have always carried arms at church parade in India.

AT DELHI: ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF—DURBAR VISITORS.

SKETCHES BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE DURBAR.



SEEN IN INDIA'S NEW CAPITAL: FIGURES IN THE GREAT THRONG WHO ATTENDED THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

The scene at the Durbar was kaleidoscopic in its variety of colour. Seldom before, perhaps, has such a collection of different races and creeds gathered together, as it were, all in their Sunday best, which, to the Oriental mind, means a dazzling display of silver and gold and jewels, as well as of purple and fine linen, in the vividest of hues. The Durbar was possibly the first great occasion on which it might be said with truth that East met West, in spite

of the poet's dictum that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." British and Indians rubbed shoulders throughout the great throng, and in addition to such physical contact, there was surely also a union of sentiment when the vast concourse acclaimed its Emperor. All felt that, in spite of differences of race and religion, they were animated by a common impulse of loyalty.

AN UNREHEARSED ACT AT DELHI: IMPERIAL GRACIOUSNESS IN INDIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERNEST BROOKS.



AS THE GREAT MOGULS DID IN YEARS GONE BY: THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS SHOWING THEMSELVES TO THE PEOPLE, ON THE MARBLE BALCONY OF SHAH JEHAAN'S PALACE IN THE FORT.

During the garden-party given by their Imperial Majesties on December 13, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, wearing their Coronation robes and the King with his crown, sat on the marble balcony of Shah Jehan's Palace in the Fort, showing themselves to the people as did the Great Moguls of past years. This was not in the original programme, but was an idea of the King's, which was much appreciated by the great crowds. And the Indian crowd

is nothing if not reverent towards Royalty. After the Durbar, for instance, tens of thousands of people made obeisance before the empty thrones after the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had left, many kneeling and touching the railings, others prostrating themselves in the dust, others touching the marble steps with their foreheads. Hence may be formed some idea of the political effect of his Majesty's visit to India.

PICTURESQUE MILITARISM IN IMPERIAL INDIA: THE GREAT DURBAR

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL



A MOST SPECTACULAR INCIDENT AT THE SALUTING-POINT: IMPERIAL

On the morning of December 14, the King-Emperor reviewed some fifty thousand troops on the plain near the Durbar amphitheatre. Followed by his staff, his Imperial Majesty rode along the two-mile-long lines in which the army was drawn up; while the Queen-Empress drove in a carriage, escorted by Imperial Cadets. The march-past which followed was most spectacular. Particularly picturesque were the charge of the Imperial Service Cavalry, the dash of the Maharajah of Jodhpur's Lancers, with their boy ruler and chief at their head; and the Camel Corps headed by the Maharajah of Bikaner. Finally, the whole army, advancing

THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.

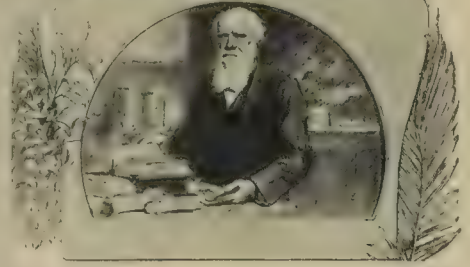
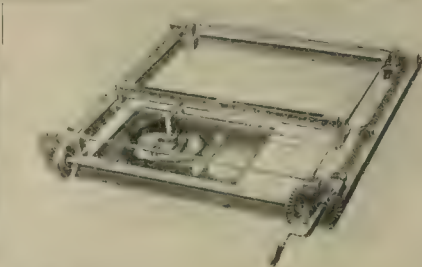
ARTIST, A. M. FAULKNER.



THE NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE AT THE SAVOY IN FULL SWING.

a charming hand-worked theatre-bag reproduced from a bag originally owned by Mary Queen of Scots. another fanfare announced dancing in the ball-room. Just before midnight the lights were lowered again, and, as the hour of twelve struck, there was shown a tableau of 1912 gradually emerging from a golden cloud of light. With this came cheering, much hand-shaking, and many wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Music was heard again, and dancing was resumed, to be continued until three, to the great enjoyment of those fortunate enough to be taking part in the festivities.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ZOOLOGY IN USE.

A CONSIDERABLE section of the public is tempted to ask "Of what use is this?" when the culture of science is advocated, and especially when it is argued that even abstract science is bound, sooner or later, to exercise a definite effect on human prosperity. It is difficult for the layman to appreciate the influence of geological investigation on such mundane matters as mining and the discovery of minerals and metals useful to man. In the same way, research respecting meteorology is regarded as of far-fetched kind, the fact being ignored that only through the patient chronicling of weather conditions can the laws which regulate storms or calms be appreciated. Even research into the causes of disease, practical as such investigation undoubtedly is, does not always receive that public appreciation which should attend a movement that has for its object the saving of life, the prevention of illness, and the increase of human happiness. Natural history science is popularly credited with dealing simply with the life-histories of animals and plants. Out of such researches it is difficult for the man in the street to see how his welfare may be affected and modified. Yet there is perhaps no department of science which more intimately concerns ordinary human life. From research into the natural history of human disease, onwards to the investigation of the insect life that destroys plants useful to man, zoology has a wide field of usefulness, such as should commend it to every thinking mind.



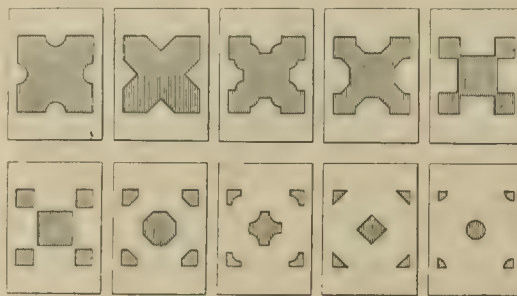
A PORTRAIT REPRODUCED BY THE TELEGRAPHING OF NUMBERS INDICATING SHADES WHICH SHAPES ON THE FORM OF TYPE HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE ORDER WHICH IS SET UP IN ORDINARY TYPE IS SET.

pioneer in the work of recognising injurious insects, and in that of tracing their development and the means of averting their attack on plants. In our Universities to-day economic biology is, happily, a subject of instruction which closely concerns those who are interested in the cultivation of plant food-products. The knowledge whence insect pests originate, how they breed, how their attack may be prevented, and how they may be killed, is of intense value to the farmer and the fruit-grower. Beyond this stage of things, we arrive at the question of animal parasites—another department of economic biology—and we succeed in protecting animals useful to man from the attack of enemies such as either weaken their hosts or tend to exterminate them.

I have received a copy of a second report on "Economic Biology" from Mr. W. E. Collinge, who is lecturer on that subject in Birmingham University. This report is highly instructive in its nature. It shows forth what is being done in the way of tracing out the histories of insects injurious to human efforts in the way of plant cultivation. It is not merely animal parasites that attack plants, for perhaps a larger variety of enemies are derived from the lower confines of the vegetable world itself in the shape of fungi and

1. THE NEW MORTIER METHOD OF TELEGRAPHING PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE WIRING, NOT OF THE IMAGE, BUT OF NUMBERS REPRESENTING THE SHADES OF THE IMAGE: ANALYSING THE PHOTOGRAPH TO BE TRANSMITTED INTO TEN SHADES. With the aid of this ingenious device, the photograph it is desired to reconstitute at a distance is analysed into its various shades, or, rather, one should say into ten shades, from very light to very dark. Each of these shades is numbered; and is represented by a piece of type, which can be set up as ordinary type is set up. The analysis, having been made, the shades required to reproduce the subject and their order are telegraphed to the place at which the image is to be reconstituted. For example, a wire may read "73, 42, 95." This would mean 7 of shade 3, 4 of shade 2, and 9 of shade 5. These shades, set up according to the telegram, would reconstruct a part of the photograph; and so it would go on until the whole photograph had been reproduced.

like growths. Even earthworms may prove injurious, for Mr. Collinge tells us of a worm he has obtained from various parts of the Midlands which does damage to



3. THE ELEMENTS WHICH GO TO THE MAKING UP OF A SINGLE SECTION OF THE SCREEN WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ANALYSE THE PHOTOGRAPH INTO TEN SHADES.

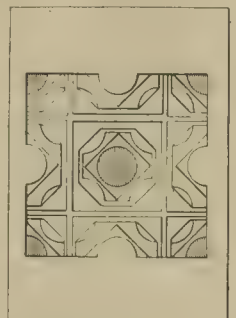
flowering plants and garden products. Autumn dressings with unslaked lime are the prescription for this pest. The cabbage-plant has a very persistent enemy in the shape of an aphid, or species of green-fly, another kind of which insect the rose-grower abominates. Here research has traced out the history of the cabbage-enemy, coming, as it does, from cruciferous plants such as the "shepherd's purse," wild mustard, and the like. Even the work of flies and beetles that feed on the green-fly does not seem to be of much avail in restricting the multiplication of this aphid. No wonder, either, when we reflect that these green-flies increase quickly and enormously by a process of internal budding to which the learned apply the name of "parthenogenesis."

Lovers of asparagus will be interested to learn that a special beetle attacks the plant; and the large

cabbage white butterfly has to be reckoned in the list of plant enemies, because of the damage its larva cause. School-children, we learn, are rewarded for destroying these butterflies. A first prize was given for a box containing 2974 butterflies. In respect of animal enemies, we find a wide circle of species. There is a pear-leaf blister-mite that does much damage, for example; and more important is the white woolly currant-scale. The aphid again appears as an enemy of the walnut-tree and the mealy plum, and certain moths figure in the list of insects which are taboo in the eyes of the fruit-farmer. Sawflies are also included in the attentions of the biologist who seeks to save plant products. The wood-boring rose sawfly is an example of this class of pest.

Last but not least, Mr. Collinge deals with the domestic flies. A fly which begins laying eggs in April may end in September, if all her descendants survived, by having given origin to untold numbers of progeny—the figures are 5,598,720,000,000. Well may we echo the cry "Death to flies!" because of their disease-carrying habits.

ANDREW WILSON.

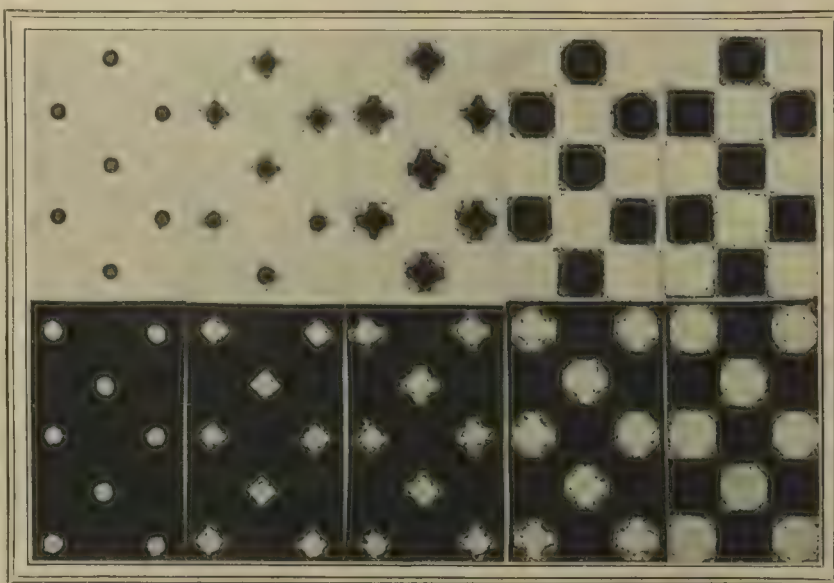


4. A SINGLE SECTION OF THE SCREEN WHICH ANALYSES THE PHOTOGRAPH, MADE OF THE TEN ELEMENTS REPRODUCED IN NO. 3.

THE GUAYRA FALLS: THE NIAGARA OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

IF not the most imposing cataract on earth the Guayra certainly takes rank with the Labrador Falls, the Iguazu, the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, and Niagara, as being one of the spectacular wonders of the world. The Alto-Parana, being obstructed in its course by the Mbaracayu escarpment, spreads out and hurls its mass of waters in a leap of two hundred feet into a rocky gorge two and a half miles long and thirty or forty yards wide. It is impossible to get a complete view of the full extent of the fall at any one spot. In some places the drop is over the face of a perpendicular cliff. In others the erosion of the waters has worn the rock away so as only to leave a turbulent rapid dashing its waters into foam upon the rocky bulwark on the opposite side. The district is sparsely inhabited by a few wandering Indians, and rarely visited, except by "Yerbateros" gathering Paraguayan tea from April to August. The pleasantest way to do the trip is by horse or mule from the Villa Rica railway station, following the watershed via Caaguazu, Potrero Cosme, Yhu, Bella Vista, Santa Rosa, and San Blas. This little-known country—with its sad and romantic history, where hidden treasures and the lost millions of Lopez still await the advent of some happy adventurer—is graphically described by Mr. A. K. Macdonald in his interesting and abundantly illustrated book, "Picturesque Paraguay: Sport, Pioneering, and Travel" (Charles H. Kelly). After the South American Exhibition at the White City next year, people will know more of these fair lands where the British already have invested over £870,000,000 in railway and other enterprises, to say nothing of the enormous sums employed in private ventures by the hundred thousand English who have made the coming continent the land of their adoption. The author of "Picturesque Paraguay" refutes the common assumption that the white man can neither work hard nor transmit his energy to a robust and virile posterity in the tropics. This is a question which, he contends, means much to an Empire like our own, possessing a belt of waste land in the Equatorial regions round the globe.



5. THE TEN SHADES OF AN IMAGE: THE TINTS OF A PHOTOGRAPH AS ANALYSED WITH THE AID OF A SCREEN MADE UP OF A NUMBER OF SECTIONS SUCH AS THOSE SHOWN IN NO. 4.

The analysing device splits the image up into the various shades shown in this illustration, just as the ruled screen splits up into dots the subject photographed through it for the making of half-tone blocks. A series of these shades makes up the photograph; again, as a series of dots, close together or more widely apart, make up the shades of a half-tone block.

THE FAIRY-TALE PANTOMIME: "HOP O' MY THUMB."

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



OLD FRIENDS IN NEW FORMS: CHARACTERS AND SCENES IN DRURY LANE'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SHOW.

The centre of the illustration shows Hop o' My Thumb removing the Ogre's seven-league boots. On the left and right, at the top, are two of those who, in front of the curtain and high above the stage, speak prologues before certain of the scenes. At the bottom, on the left, are Miss Rende Mayer as Hop o' My Thumb, and Miss Violet Loraine as Hilario; in the centre at the bottom is a glimpse of the Garden of Statues scene. On the right are

Mr. Ernest Langford as Datto, and Mr. George Graves as the King of Mnemonics. It was the endeavour of Messrs. George R. Sims, Frank Dix, and Arthur Collins, the writers of the "fairy tale," to avoid as many of the stale conventions of pantomime as they could; and they have succeeded in no uncommon degree. Their innovations have been warmly welcomed by all who have the dramatic interests of children at heart.

Art, Music,

& the Drama.



MUSIC.

INTEREST has been roused in musical circles by the announcement that Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who spoke some time ago of his intention to produce an opera by a British composer as soon as it was possible to do so, has under consideration a work written by the late F. Learmont-Drysdale to a libretto by the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Drysdale having died before he could orchestrate the work, this task is now being carried out by another Scottish composer, Mr. David Stephen. Mr. Drysdale wrote a musical play called "The Plague," which was produced at the Lyceum in Edinburgh in 1896, and at his death had composed more than one grand opera. It will be remembered that the Duke of Argyll, whose latest work is called "Fionn and Tera," wrote the libretto of Mr. Hamish MacCunn's "Diarmid," produced by the Carl Rosa Company at Covent Garden many years ago. Doubtless, should "Fionn and Tera" be produced at the London Opera House, the production will be on very lavish lines, for Mr. Hammerstein does nothing incompletely, and is full of hope for and confidence in the future; though he has confessed that, down to the present, the

response to his labours has fallen short of expectations. Even he cannot rouse the music-loving public to excitement by the revival of works that appealed as masterpieces to our grandfathers; but his programme is improving in quality, and on Friday night next he will stage Massenet's exquisite "Jongleur de Notre Dame," an opera that deserves far more appreciation than was accorded to it at Covent Garden when it was given for the first time in England in 1906. Massenet has never done anything finer, and London should welcome the chance of renewing its acquaintance with the hero of one of the most charming stories ever written by Anatole France.

On Monday week M. Safonoff

will direct the London Symphony Orchestra's concert, and the programme will be devoted entirely to Russian music. An instrument new to this country is to be added to the orchestra; it is described as a cymbal covered with vellum and struck by a drumstick. Caucasian in its origin, the instrument will be used for some Caucasian sketches which are another novelty in the programme; the composer is one Ippolitoff Ivanoff, unknown as yet to English musicians.

The twenty-seventh annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians has been held in the week now drawing to a close at Llandudno, whose Town Council prepared a warm welcome for the visitors. This society, its membership limited to professional musicians and those who are directly concerned with music, keeps closely in touch with musical progress, and among the subjects on the agenda were "Ear-Training and Musical Appreciation," "The Origin of Opera," and "Welsh Folk-Song."

For the New Year, concerts on popular lines were arranged by the Queen's Hall orchestra, under Sir Henry Wood, and by the Royal Choral Society, which, as though to demonstrate its invincible conservatism, presented the "Messiah." The version favoured by Sir Frederick Bridge discards the Mozart accompaniments and admits a special arrangement of the organ part. These arrangements and rearrangements offend nearly as many serious musicians as they please, but it seems late in the day to grumble at anything in connection with Handel's hoary masterpiece, unless one grumbles



Camera-Portrait by Hoffp. THE MIRACULOUS IMAGE OF THE MADONNA COMES TO LIFE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ERRANT NUN: MME. MARIA CARMi AS THE MADONNA.

at the valuable time given annually to its presentation while so many living writers are striving in vain to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Alick Maclean, who has been for many years musical director for Sir Charles Wyndham and Mr. Loraine, has been invited to look after the interests of the Scarborough Spa Orchestra. Mr. Maclean is pleasantly



Photo Dover Street Studios. THE NUN: MME. NATACHA TROUHANOWA.

remembered by musicians for his pretty one-act opera, "Maitre Seiler," produced successfully by the Moody-Manners Company in

Professor Max Reinhardt's Presentation at Olympia: "The Miracle."

London, at the Lyric Theatre, two or three summers ago, and by a good oratorio, "The Annunciation," of still more recent date.

After a long absence the Thomas Beecham orchestra is returning to London. In view



Camera-Portrait by Hoffp. THE NUN AS A CAMP-FOLLOWER: MME. TROUHANOWA IN "THE MIRACLE."

of the abundance of novelties provided by Mr. Beecham, the reappearance of his fine company of players is very welcome; but the struggle for supremacy, if not for existence, will be keener than ever. What London wants is not more music, but more supporters of music.

ART NOTES.

THE Winter Academy is bold both in strength and weakness. A note of challenge is struck in the first room and in the last. "Behold our Reynolds! Behold our Abbey!" they cry to the wilderness of outsiders. The Sir Joshuas are a splendid gathering, full of the flourishing fine manners, countenances, and costumes of the eighteenth century. Whether the subject is a Keppel (so complete an Admiral that one wonders how his great friendship with the author of "The Discourses" came about), or a Dr. Johnson, or the Adoring Shepherds, or an Earl of Radnor, or a Temperance, or a Prudence, each is touched with the authentic characteristic of the day, a very British and lumbering culture, which seems to have almost as much to do with port and princely patronage as with poetry and painting.

Reynolds has style, dignity, nobility. But let his works be gathered together in a room, and one is set thinking, half against the will, of the manners and aspect only of his own circle and generation. The universality of art is obscured by the

merest externals—externals which, to the painter and to his contemporaries, were not nearly so obtrusive as they are to the inquisitive eye of succeeding centuries. Doubtless Sir Joshua believed that, in designing the west window of New College, Oxford, he had stepped out of his immediate environment. But here is Charity with ringlets, and every emblematical maiden endowed with the expression, the draperies, and even the nose of her own particular season and station in Sir Joshua's England. In regard to its glass and window, as a window and as glass, New College has little cause to be proud. The fact that Reynolds thought that the making of easel-pictures was one stage towards the making of a west window proves how inattentive he was to the necessities of the task; but the easel pictures are in themselves beautiful and important, and the exhibition of them at Burlington House is most welcome.

To reflect certain aspects of his age must be the mission, if not the ambition, of every painter. Sir Joshua, even while he set his mind on Rembrandt and Titian, did not fail in it. But what of Abbey, whose whole world is crowded into stage-land? Here are hundreds of drawings, but all made to illustrate curious or quaint or dramatic incidents in the fictions of writers who for the most part were of another age; here are hundreds of figures, all constrained to unnatural poses; hundreds of faces, all lined and strained with expressions of mimicry. These vast walls, covered with drawings monotonous in technique and dreary in unreality, show hardly a single instance of spontaneous, flowing inspiration. But the artist even here did not succeed in eluding his duty as a recorder. He recorded, till he himself must have been a weary, the contemporary manner of humour, showing us to perfection the art of any Shakespearean fool from His Majesty's Theatre, and setting down in black and white all the tricks of the modern stage as he knew it. His paintings also are here, but will hardly renew the successes they achieved at summer exhibitions. The picture of the Edwardian Coronation is, like nearly every picture of its class, a most palpable failure. In the Abbey, Abbey, the painter of pageants, was at his worst.

E. M.



Camera-Portrait by Hoffp. THE KNIGHT: MR. DOUGLAS PAYNE.

MAKING CHINA A REPUBLIC? THE FALL OF NANKING.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



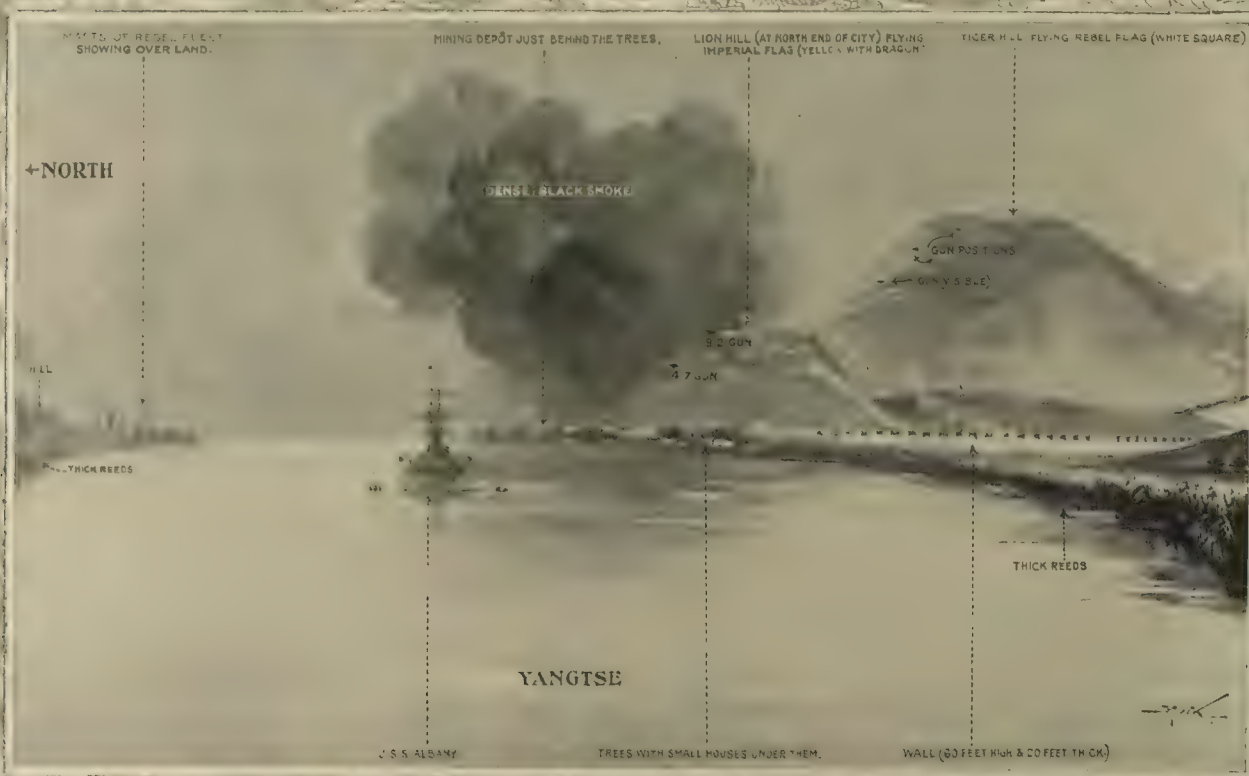
THE FATEFUL 2ND OF DECEMBER: GENERAL LING'S TROOPS ENTERING THE TAIPING-MEN GATE.

Our Artist writes: "I enclose a sketch of the entry of the Revolutionary troops at the Taiping-men Gate. This is very instructive, as it shows the shell-marks on the wall and in the Gate." It will be recalled that the announcement that Nanking had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists came on December 2. On the 3rd the Tartar city within the walled town was sacked and burned by permission of the authorities. Save for that the occupation

took place quietly and systematically, and business was soon resumed. Out of this fall, and of others, came the confidence which recently announced once again the formation of a Chinese Republic, this time with Dr. Sun Yat Sen as first President, and brought about the promise of a National Convention, which is to meet before long at Shanghai or Nanking, to decide, if possible, the future form of government in China.

TO EACH SIDE A VICTORY: IMPERIALIST AND REBEL SUCCESSES.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA



THE TORPEDO AND MINING DEPÔT AT NANKING BLOWN UP BY THE IMPERIALISTS WHILE HELD BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS:
THE GREAT EXPLOSION NEAR LION HILL AND TIGER HILL.



TAKEN BY SHANGHAI TROOPS UNDER GENERAL HUNG; THE CAPTURE OF PURPLE HILL BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS ON NOV. 30.

The correspondent who sends us the sketch for the first drawing writes: "At 12.10 p.m. on Sept. 30, a terrific explosion was heard in the direction of Lion Hill. It was found that this was caused by the Imperialists blowing up the torpedo and mining depôt, which was captured from them by the rebels in the early stages of the Revolution. In this depôt, which was outside the city walls, was a very large quantity of gun-cotton for mining and torpedo purposes. It was important that the rebels should take the depôt, as this would mean the

abolition of the risk of their ships being mined. It has not yet been discovered how the Imperialists blew up the dépôt, but it is thought that they laid a fuse during the night. The extent of the explosion can be gauged by the height of Lion Hill, which is about 600 feet." Of the sketch for the second drawing, our correspondent writes: "Fujwei San Fort was captured at 6 a.m. next morning. Revolutionary losses were between 80 and 120. Imperialist losses unknown; but forty or fifty dead seen on the hill next morning."

TAKING THE KEY TO NANKING: THE CAPTURE OF PURPLE HILL.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



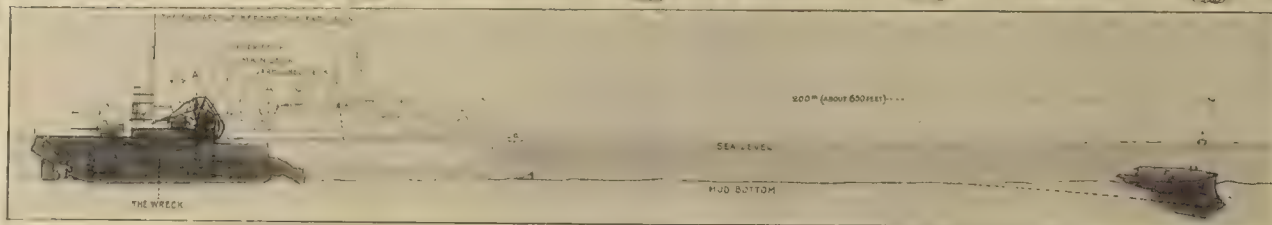
1. ON THE SUMMIT OF PURPLE HILL: CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS ADVANCING AGAINST THE IMPERIAL TROOPS HOLDING THE WEST END OF THE HILL.

Our Artist writes, in a letter announcing the coming of the sketches from which these drawings were made: "Purple Hill, at the east of Nanking City, was stormed on the afternoon of Thursday, the 30th of November. I witnessed this. . . I ascended the hill with the Revolutionaries, and left it at dark. The east end of the hill was not taken till the 1st of December, at 6 a.m. The sketch shows the city wall, with the east gate at about the centre. Behind the figures on the right, and below, can be seen the heavy battery. These shelled

2. FIRING ON THE EAST GATE, THE TAIPING-MEN GATE, AND THE HEAVY BATTERY: CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN ACTION ON PURPLE HILL, THE KEY TO NANKING.

the troops on Purple Hill on the 30th. On the left below, on a wooded spur, are the Ming Tombs. The troops near this, in the distance, are General Hsu's, advancing against the city. Round the tents was much broken debris, and on the hill were fifty or fifty dead scattered about. The men seen in the centre are firing over a rough stone wall. The country outside the city walls is flat up to the distant hills." The sketch for the first drawing here shown was made on the summit of Purple Hill at 4 p.m. on November 30.

THE EXPLOSION OF A WAR-SHIP'S MAGAZINES: WHAT IT MEANS, AS SHOWN BY THE TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE "LIBERTÉ."



AT 5.30 a.m. on Sept. 25, 1911, a 7.5-in. service powder-charge became ignited spontaneously in the hold of the "Liberté," and ignited by contact three neighbouring cartridges. The deflagration was very clearly witnessed by a member of the crew of the vessel, who was standing above the hold in which ignition took place. The effects were also seen from the other ships moored in the vicinity. At 5.32 there followed a deflagration, without explosive effect, of all the charges contained in the two forward 7.5-in. ammunition-holds. There immediately issued from the holds a very large jet of flame; the two holds were stove in, and the flames then spread in the 'tween decks and surrounded the bridges and masts, rising above the fighting tops. The flames then decreased in intensity and even disappeared. The flames thus spreading, all the charges contained in the 7.5 in., 2.55, and 1.85 in. ammunition-holds burnt up. It appeared certain that the 12-in gun ammunition-hold had not been damaged in any way. Fires appeared to

(Continued opposite.)



Continued] have started at many points in the forward portion of the battle-ship, but did not seem to spread to any very great extent. Viewed from a distance, the occurrence might even have been thought of as an end; such was unfortunately by no means the case, for the flooring of the ammunition-holds in which the fires occurred was forming at the time a veritable furnace fed by the remains of the charge-bags, by the various combustible materials used in tamping the charges in their cases, and by the wooden supports which served to shore up both the charges and the projectiles. On this furnace there fell 735 shells of 7.5 in., filled with an explosive charge of melinite; together with 4600 shells of 2.55 and 1.85. These shells exploding, twenty minutes after the first deflagration took place, caused the destruction of the "Liberté." The final explosion occurred at 5.53 a.m. The effects were frightful, practically half the ship being totally destroyed. A mass of plates from the belt armour was hurled a distance of 985 feet on to the aft end of the "République."



1. A PORTION OF THE WAR-SHIP'S BOW BLOWN OVER 650 FEET FROM THE MAIN WRECK AND DRIVEN INTO THE MUD; THE "LIBERTÉ" IN THE POSITION SHE OCCUPIED BEFORE THE EXPLOSION AND AS SHE LIES WRECKED.

2. DRAWN BY AN EYE-WITNESS, NAVAL LIEUTENANT CHESNE'S SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE DISASTER TO THE "LIBERTÉ," FROM 5.32 TO 6 O'CLOCK.

3. THE SCATTERED REMAINS OF THE GREAT WAR-SHIP: THE MAIN WRECK OF THE "LIBERTÉ" AND VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ILL-FATED VESSEL STREWN BROADCAST OVER THE HARBOUR BOTTOM—AFTER AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

On another page full details of the results of the explosion on the "Liberté" will be found in the form of an article by Captain Sauvage Jourdan. The lowest illustration on this page shows the following: 1. Steam-launch; 2. Fragment of bulwarks; 3. Deck plates, 39 ft. by 13 ft.; 4. Two plates joined together; 5. Plates and angles weighing about 15 tons; 6. Plate weighing about 3 tons; 7. Small anchor; 8. Boat's davit; mound 16 ft. high, 26 ft. long, and 16 ft. wide; 9. Deck plate; 10. Steam-launch of the "Léon Gambetta"; 11. Fragments of hull, mud bank, boiler fittings, angles, plates; 12. Plates and angles; 13. Channel beams and angles; 14. Bottom plating; 15. Bilge keel, about 25 ft. in length; 16 and 17. Mass of plates and angles; 18. Caisson, 13 ft. by 5 ft.; 19. Mass of plates and angles; 20. Plate about 85 square feet in area; 21. Water-tight door and part of bulkhead, about 430 square feet; 22. Plate about 75 square feet in area, with four-inch rope underneath; 23. Deck plate about 215 square feet in area; 24. Fragment of upper deck, 105 square feet in area; 25. Bilge keel and part of hull; 26. Bilge keel about 12 ft. long; 27 and 28. Channel beams and plates; 29. Mass of plates and angles of upper works; 30. Stream anchor

surrounded by plates and angles; 31. Forward awning and plate 160 square feet in area; 32. Ammunition-hoisting tube; 33. Mass of brass; 34 and 35. Plates and angles 40 to 170 square feet in area (from hull or deck); 36. Deck plate 85 square feet in area; 37. Armoured deck plate and fragment of boom; 38. Boiler plate and bars; 39. Plate 170 square feet in area; 40. Boiler and plate; 41 and 42. Plates and angles; 43. Part of frame 16 ft. long; 44. Plate 107 square feet in area; 45 and 46. Galvanised sheets 40 square feet in area; 47. Deck plate 68 square feet in area; 48. Plate and chain; 49. Fragment of framing; 50. Plate and angles; 51. 12-inch gun of forward turret (this has disappeared completely); 52. Anchor gear; 53. Mass of plates and angles of upper works; 54. Fragment of keel and angles, 23 ft. long; 55. Mass of plates 15 to 20 ft. long and 3 ft. wide; 56. Mass of plates and angles 85 square feet in area; 57. Fragment of bilge keel, 16 feet long; 58. Loading-bracket of a 12-in. gun with plating; 59. Steam-launch of the "Amiral Aube"; 60. Deck-plate. Nothing could show better than this diagram the widespread havoc wrought by the explosion; the remarkable scattering of the débris.

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AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Photo, Fred. Holtzer.

THE HON. R. GORELL BARNES,
Author of "Babes in the African Wood," published by
Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

ANDREW LANG ON STRANGE CASES OF APPEARANCE AND DISAPPEARANCE.

THE naturalist, if he has read "The Hunting of the Snark," knows what a Boojum is. If the sportsman, when pursuing a snark, encounters an animal of the same species called the Boojum, "he will softly and suddenly vanish away," bequeathing to science no account of the zoological attributes of the creature. I happened recently, in a work styled "The All Sorts of Stories Book," to describe the soft and sudden vanishing away of the late Mr. Owen Parfitt, a rural tailor by profession, but, by misfortune and lapse of time, a totally paralysed old man. One summer afternoon, Mr. Parfitt was, as usual, carefully carried downstairs and deposited in an arm-chair at his own door, thence to survey the great mundane movement, and gossip with neighbours not engrossed in business. Over his venerable knees was laid his great-coat. A quarter of an hour later, his sister shouted to him from an upper chamber. Receiving no reply, she ran down to the door—*personne*! Nobody, no Mr. Parfitt, was there; only his great-coat, neatly folded, lay in the seat of his arm-chair.

There were no railways then; the village was in—I forget what out-of-the-way nook of what pleasant southern county. Every sort of search, every possible inquiry, was made, but never more was Owen Parfitt heard of, never more was he seen—at least, by anyone who reported the circumstance. He had vanished away.

I therefore explained this most mysterious of disappearances by the hypothesis that a Boojum, or similar agency, had come that way; indeed, no other theory seems open to the scientific mind. Mr. Parfitt had long been unable to walk, and it is not easy to see, even if he possessed some valuable secret—say that the Squire was a bigamist—how the Squire, or any other person, could carry him off without attracting the observation of the villagers.

Manifestly the good seed of the Boojum theory fell in good ground, for a member of the Society for Psychical Research at once wrote to me, asking if I possessed, or



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR HENRY COTTON, G.C.S.I.,
Whose "Indian and Home Memories" has been published
by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

could tell him where to find, well-attested documentary evidence for the disappearance, in the circumstances described, of that rural snip. Unhappily, I had no such scientifically acceptable testimony; I only reported the tale as I read it in a book of long ago—of about 1870, I think.

But my memory is that my correspondent knew of a similar and recent case, and was inclined to attribute it to "psychic" influence.

"And what for no?" If Monsieur Richet, a French savant of the highest eminence and of praiseworthy

there has been nobody but M. Richet, the other spectators, and a daughter of the house, Miss Martha B—. M. Richet can find no aperture by which a hoaxer can enter or leave the room unbeknown, no place of cover in the room where he can lie *perdu* till he is wanted. To be sure, Miss Martha is said to be a medium, but that explains nothing.

If, then, Bien-Boa can "materialise," why should not Mr. Owen Parfitt, or any one of us, "dematerialise"? It is quite as credible to me that the tailor (under psychic conditions not yet ascertained) should disappear, as that Bien-Boa should appear. I believe as much in one story as in the other.

To explain Bien-Boa, we have only to postulate a *positive* Boojum in place of a *negative* Boojum, such as worked in the story of Mr. Parfitt. Of course, I use the term "Boojum" in a scientific sense, to designate a complex of psychic conditions with the constituent elements of which we are not at present acquainted.

It may be that those conditions, in the case of the common or negative *Boojum Dodgsoni*, merely provide a collective *negative* hallucination. Owen Parfitt was *there*; but all the senses of all the observers were "inhibited" in his regard. Similarly, a *positive* hallucination in the case of the *Boojum Richetii* affects all the senses of M. Richet and other observers, and they see, touch, hear, and scientifically test a Bien-Boa who is not there at all.

I lately heard, on good authority, the following anecdote. Mr. Anderson, an undergraduate, was asked by his friend Mr. Selby to walk with him to a house in Cromwell Road, and to wait in the street till he had paid a visit to someone in the house. Mr. Anderson waited for an hour and then rang the door-bell, and bade the servant tell Mr. Selby that he could wait no longer. No Mr. Selby, nobody at all, had entered during the last hour, said the domestic; nor was Mr. Selby ever seen again, or heard of, by his friends. A negative Boojum alone can account for the fact; but the street, though respectable, was not really Cromwell Road.



ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD: THE GORGE OF THE GUAYRA FALLS ON THE ALTO-PARANA RIVER, PARAGUAY.

"The Alto-Parana, being obstructed in its course by the Mbaracayú escarpment, spreads out and hurls its mass of waters in a leap of two hundred feet into a rocky gorge two-and-a-half miles long and thirty or forty yards wide."

Photograph Supplied by Mr. A. K. Macdonald, Author of "Picturesque Paraguay."

courage, could publish his experiences with "the phantom Bien-Boa" in the Villa Carmen, and if his report be accurate, then a human being, clothed, can suddenly become material, tangible, visible, and audible in a room where a moment before there was no such being. Then why should not a human being vanish from his arm-chair? Bien-Boa suddenly manifests himself to M. Richet and others in a room where previously

one in the house. Mr. Anderson waited for an hour and then rang the door-bell, and bade the servant tell Mr. Selby that he could wait no longer. No Mr. Selby, nobody at all, had entered during the last hour, said the domestic; nor was Mr. Selby ever seen again, or heard of, by his friends. A negative Boojum alone can account for the fact; but the street, though respectable, was not really Cromwell Road.



AWAITING THEIR CAPTAIN WEBB: THE RAPIDS BELOW THE GUAYRA FALLS.

"In some places the drop is over the face of a perpendicular cliff; in others the erosion of the waters has worn the rock away so as only to leave a turbulent rapid dashing its waters into foam upon the rocky bulwark on the opposite side."

Photograph Supplied by Mr. A. K. Macdonald, Author of "Picturesque Paraguay."



A GREATER NIAGARA IN SOUTH AMERICA: THE GUAYRA FALLS, PARAGUAY.

In "Picturesque Paraguay," Mr. Alexander K. Macdonald writes: "The Guayra Falls are really the Niagara of the South—indeed, of greater depth and more than twice as wide as the great cataract of the basin of the St. Lawrence. . . . The Falls alone might provide sufficient electrical power for the whole Republic."

Photograph Supplied by Mr. A. K. Macdonald, Author of "Picturesque Paraguay."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE ALDWYCH. "GOLDEN LAND OF FAIRY TALES."

THERE was only one thing wanting at first to make "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales" an ideal children's entertainment. Pretty as it was in fancy, simple and graceful as was its grouping of favourite nursery-tales, it was rather too consistently serious an affair at its original production, and was hardly sufficiently brightened with fun and songs. Now all that has been changed. The little play has been overhauled. Both Red Riding-Hood and Cinderella have attractive ditties assigned to them, which little Mary Glynn and Florrie Lewis render vivaciously; while, of course, Elise Craven as Snowdrop continues to dance with her customary gracefulness. Cinderella is now allowed the most gorgeous of coaches; the scope of Mr. Latell, who realises so quaintly cat, dog, and wolf, has been enlarged, and the humorous side generally has been strengthened. So that at the present time the Beecham Opera Company's holiday show can fairly hold its own against any of its rivals, and may be heartily recommended to fathers and mothers of families whose children want a variant from "Peter Pan," or "The Blue Bird."

"MOTHER GOOSE," AT SYDENHAM.

At the Crystal Palace tradition is maintained with the presentation of a pantomime based on the story of "Mother Goose." The plot of the piece is rather loose, but its dozen scenes make a very lively and amusing show, and there are plenty of droll episodes and taking songs. The chief comedian, Mr. Paddy Dupres, is a host in himself as Mother Goose; while Miss Venie Clements, as the Dame's maid-of-all-work, keeps her audience constantly diverted by her smart

ditties and clog-dances. The Jack and Jill of Mr. Bobbie Hall and Miss Dorrit MacLaren both deserve mention, as also does the animal impersonation of Mr. Len' Loan.

"THE FOLLIES" AT THE EMPIRE

As if, with its grand ballet of "New York" and several turns besides, the Empire did not boast a sufficiently attractive programme, the management has engaged Mr. Pelissier's entire "Follies" company. This popular troupe are to appear both at matinées and in the evening

goes without saying that theirs is a deliriously funny entertainment.

"VICE VERSA." AT THE COMEDY.

Mr. Anstey's farce is just the play to please the school-boy home for his Christmas holidays, and it was a happy idea of the Comedy management to revive "Vice Versa" just now. It is probable enough that this young man will pick holes in the author's scheme and say how easily he could have given him tips which would have bettered his story. But the leading idea, the joke of poor old father being forced to go to school again and his son enjoying all the pleasures of the grown-up—this cannot but appeal to any schoolboy. The interpretation given at the Comedy is full of energy, and the cast is very much that of last year, Mr. Spencer Trevor and Mr. Volpé taking up the parts of Bultitude père and fils, Mr. Playfair figuring as head-master, and Miss Phyllis Embury appearing as Dulcie. The combined efforts of the company result in a riot of fun and joviality.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT," AT THE WHITNEY.

It would be hard to think of a safer card to play in the theatre during the Christmas holidays than "Charley's Aunt" of the record run. The farce with which Mr. Penley's name was so long associated has lost none of its drollery, and none of its popularity either, to judge by the reception accorded it at the Whitney on Boxing Night. The cast included Miss Amy Brandon Thomas, daughter of the author of the play, Mr. Charles Windermere, and the author himself, though he appeared not in the main piece of the evening, but in his effective little curtain-raiser, "A Highland Legacy." The programme should serve as something more than a stop-gap.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.)



Photo, J. H. S. Brown.

HOMAGE TO THE GREAT WHITE CHIEF, RULING PRINCES OF THE PUNJAB MAKING OBEISANCE TO THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

At the great Durbar at Delhi the homage of the ruling Princes of India followed that of the Viceroy and the members of his Council. The scene was one of the utmost brilliance, as the various potentates and officials passed before the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, and made the obeisance that signified their loyalty to the Great White Chief, and represented, geographically, an immense extent of territory. The Princes of the Punjab followed those of Bengal and the United Provinces, and were followed by those of Burma, Eastern Bengal, and Assam. The Punjab comprises the States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sirmur (Nahan), and Chamba. The homage ceremony lasted altogether some forty minutes.

bill. Part of their matinée entertainment is a series of animal quartets, showing four-legged creatures' opinions of men. In addition, Miss Ethel Allandale burlesques the methods of a well-known variety actress, Mr. Pelissier has his topical song, and the Follies as a whole give a skit on Tchaikowsky's "1812" overture. It

daughter of the author of the play, Mr. Charles Windermere, and the author himself, though he appeared not in the main piece of the evening, but in his effective little curtain-raiser, "A Highland Legacy." The programme should serve as something more than a stop-gap.



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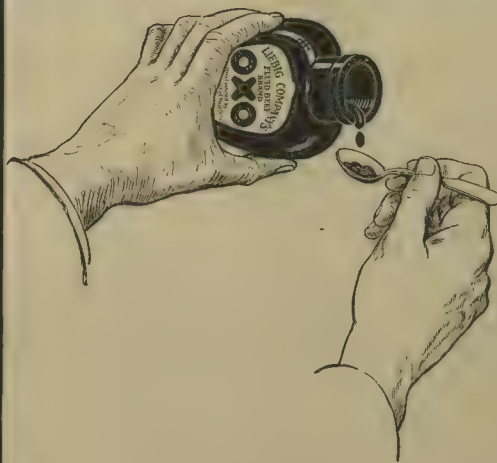
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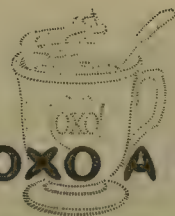
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Each of these whiskeys retains its individual charm and distinctive flavour, but the "Veritor" label on each is a real guarantee of standard quality.

LADIES' PAGE.

MUCH effect will have been produced on the position of women in India by the marked manner in which the King has associated his wife, the Queen, with him in all public celebrations. Royal influence is still a very potent fact. Such an example may work slowly, but is like the gradual growth and leavening from a tiny bit of yeast that presently changes the whole mass. Enlightened Eastern men already appreciate the fact that, if their countries are to advance, their women must be permitted to rise to a higher position of freedom and education. When the Japanese nation deliberately stepped forward into modern civilisation, many of the girls as well as boys of high family were sent to be educated in the United States; and the late wonderful Dowager Empress of China did her best to abolish the foot-binding of the women of her country. Viceroy Li Hung Chang addressed to his countrymen a poem, in which he assures them (I quote from Dr. Martin's "Awakening of China") that "the first step in reform is to throw away your opium-pipes, the second step is to unbind your women's feet, the third is to abandon the follies of magic; because opium makes our soldiers weak, the crippling of our women makes our children weak, and superstition prevents the opening of our minds and keeps the nation poor." Yet such enlightened ideas percolate downwards to the masses of a nation very slowly. Had the opportunity of giving a great example been missed by our Sovereigns in India, it would have seemed to native prejudice that they were not proud of our own custom in this matter.

Draperies are undoubtedly "coming in"; the under-dress moulded to the form is now usually discreetly relieved in effect in the evening frocks by an over-draping of some filmy fabric, or by a tunic, or by some portion of the skirt being slightly caught up here and there. The splendid brocades that are now used are sometimes employed to form the whole dress, relieved with lace; and then a pulled-round effect is given to the heavy material, or it is cut up into wide tabs with lace between. In some way now the skirt is usually manipulated and made complex—draped, in short, to contrast with the period of straight, perfectly plain skirts just past—only still the lines of the gown, as a whole, are kept straight, and seem to be clinging to the figure when the entire effect is viewed. "Three-decker" flounces have been seen, but still the close, straight effect is maintained beneath all drapery.

Words cannot indicate the beauty of the colour and design of the velvets and brocades, and yet these are often supplemented by embroideries. Gold or silver big flowers, perhaps, are brocaded on a grey or yellow silken ground, or cut velvet of rich pomegranate red makes a design on a dark green *fond*, or a pattern of cerise appears on black and silver—and then these rich designs will be outlined with gold and silver cord and paillettes, or beads of many colours worked on tulle will be used in conjunction. Adding decorations to fabrics so gorgeous



A SKATING COSTUME.

This dress is of plain cloth trimmed with deep bands of moleskin, and revers of tailless ermine. The muff and toque are of tailless ermine.

in themselves seems truly "gilding refined gold." But the note of this season for evening wear is sumptuousness.

Trains are usually seen again on reception and dinner dresses, but unlike the older sort of train, which meant sweeping, long draperies. Narrow, close-clinging, and unattached—or, at least, very often so—to the gown itself is the train of the day. This used to look absurd; if a careless modiste fixed a train so that it visibly held itself separate from the underskirt, even on a Court dress, so that daylight was perceived between the train and the gown at the back, it was considered absurd. Now it is quite the thing to have your narrow tail not keeping company with the under-gown at all, either in respect to fabric or to clinging affinities. The train very often is an independent matter, beginning, perchance, at the shoulders and caught against the waist, or perchance falling quite loose from the neck to its termination, and, anyhow, at the end, sweeping along on its own account, with a capacity for being held up over the arm without the under-dress being affected, and leaving a very distinctly perceptible space, as it trails behind the wearer, between the two portions of the skirts. The train coming to a long, sharp point; the train cut into two at the end, like a mermaid's tail; the train rounded at one side, with an angle at the other side; the train cut squarely but straight and narrow, like a stole—all these variations are seen. What is not seen is a skirt flowing forth in a gracefully graduated length all round from the front to the sides and thence to the back, full and folding on itself as it sweeps along. For the time being, such a dignified sweep of train is extinct.

A handsome new model had the train as a portion of a sort of coat-tunic. There was an underdress of cherry-coloured satin set on to a yoke-band of violet velvet embroidered with tiny beads and in glittering strass. To this band, a lightly folded tunic of violet Ninon was gathered on and fell to near the feet, where it was set with corresponding little gatherings into another band of violet velvet, embroidered like that at the bust.—FILOMENA.

That famous winter-sports resort, St. Moritz, recently experienced an exceptionally heavy snowfall. Consequently, the numerous sporting grounds, rinks, runs, etc., maintained by the Kur-Verein will be opened much earlier than usual. The first race on the Cresta Run can start this month from Stream Corner, while the whole run may be ready about Jan. 20. The principal race, the Grand National, will take place on Feb. 26. The great horse-race on the lake of St. Moritz will be specially attractive, owing to the large number of entries from owners of first-class racing studs of Germany and France. Curling and artistic figure-skating on the ice are in full swing. For ski-ing the conditions are really splendid, as there is always some powder snow on the deep, hard snow, and the ice-rinks are all available, with very fine ice. Some hotels are already full up, but good accommodation for all purses is still obtainable.

Hooping Cough

Croup.

The Celebrated
Effectual Cure without
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will also be found very efficacious in cases of

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Dear Sirs,—I have tried your Roche's Embrocation for Hooping Cough and found it entirely satisfactory. My boy, six years, had Hooping Cough in its worst form for four months, then, catching an additional cold, developed pneumonia. After being a very sick boy for weeks he recovered, but we were afraid to allow him out of doors, because his awful cough was left over. I used your medicine (by heating a small quantity in a wine glass over a steaming kettle) and then rubbed the throat, chest, under arms, and back thoroughly with the medicine as hot as he could stand it applied. I used the bottleful, and the cure was effected as the bottle stated it would be. I recommend your remedy to all suffering children.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. H. B. CUDEBACK.

110, Fair St., Paterson,
New Jersey, U.S.

Feb. 23, 1910.



AVRIL BURLING.

HOW I PERMANENTLY REMOVED MY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

After Pastes, Powders, Depilatories, Electricity, and various advertised preparations had failed.

A simple, easy method which any lady can use at Home, and quickly rid herself for ever of this humiliating affliction.

BY KATHRYN B. FIRMIN.

I WAS deeply humiliated by superfluous hair, which seemed to steadily increase and become more hideous as I grew older, and I cannot find words to tell you how good I felt and what a terrible load was lifted off my mind when I finally realised that the unsightly growth had disappeared for ever. Before achieving this happy result I had tried many advertised remedies, but found to my sorrow that if they removed the hair

at all it was for a short time only, and the hairs soon reappeared—stronger and thicker than ever. Even the electric needle was tried upon my skin, and I endured a great deal of pain from its use, but simply met with disappointment. I had spent so much time and money on these various methods that I was in despair and almost ready to give up, thinking that I must suffer for ever from this terrible affliction. It was then that I chanced to learn of a device by which the women of ancient Rome had completely rid themselves of superfluous hair.

With this idea in mind I began a series of careful experiments in an effort to wrest this hidden secret from the past. At last my efforts were crowned with success, for I discovered a method entirely different from anything I had ever seen. I used it on my own skin, and it quickly removed all my superfluous hair without the slightest vestige of pain or discomfort. I was delighted, but feared that some sign of the hair might return. After a few weeks had passed I noticed that my skin still remained clear, soft, and white, and, as the months slipped by and not the slightest trace of the hated superfluous hair returned, I

NOTE.—The discovery of Mme. Firmin is unquestionably a marvellous blessing to all women suffering from this humiliating affliction, and we strongly advise readers to write at once for full information regarding her secret. Don't use this treatment near the scalp, eyebrows, or where you do not wish to have the hair permanently removed.

FREE COUPON.

Issued to readers of "The Illustrated London News" by Kathryn B. Firmin.

Cut out this coupon to-day, and send with your name and address (or write and mention No. 1209 D), enclosing a penny stamp for postage to Kathryn B. Firmin (Dept. 1209 D), 85, Great Portland Street, London, W., for free information regarding her marvellous discovery for permanently and painlessly removing superfluous hair.

Name _____
Address _____

realised that I had truly made a most marvellous discovery. The wonderful transformation in my appearance caused comment among my friends, and they thought that a veritable miracle had been wrought. When I divulged to them the secret I had discovered they tried the same method on their own skins, with equally effective and permanent results. They told me in guarding this secret I was withholding a great boon

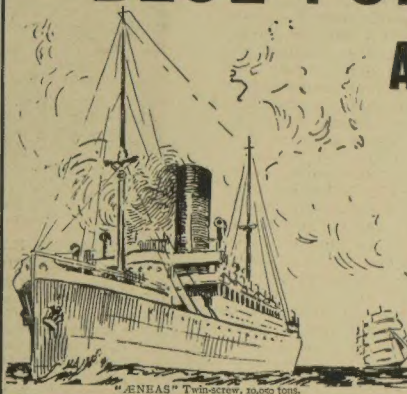
from woman-kind, and urged that I should tell others, so that all afflicted women might benefit by my discovery. One of the most eminent chemists of Paris examined the treatment and gave it the highest endorsement. A prominent society lady who used this method some time ago now says:—"Your treatment is marvellous because it is permanent. My skin has remained smooth and white without a shade of superfluous hair." I have never known this remarkable process to fail, but you can judge for yourself of its seemingly

miraculous power. I am so grateful for my own delivery from the curse of superfluous hair that I feel that I should give full particulars regarding the discovery to all sisters who need it. Merely enclose a penny stamp for reply, and I will send you particulars by return of post. I will positively guarantee that any lady can permanently and painlessly remove her superfluous hair, and that she can easily use this process in the privacy of her own home without the knowledge of anyone. Address—KATHRYN B. FIRMIN (Dept. 1209D), 85, Great Portland Street, London, W.



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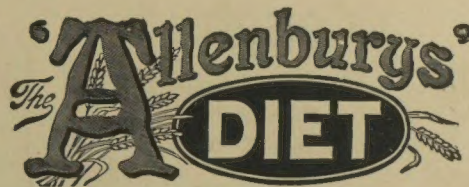
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NAPKINS, 24 by 24 inches, 8/6 and 11/6 dozen.

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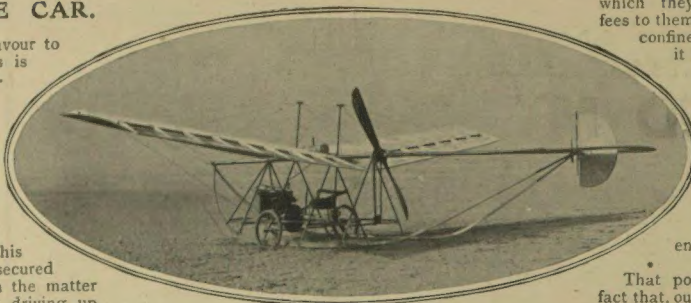
THE BURGLARS HORROR!

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THAT many quite incompetent men endeavour to obtain situations as motor-car drivers is obvious from the fact that, at a recent examination held by the Royal Automobile Club for driving and mechanical certificates, no fewer than twenty-seven failed to pass the driving test, and twenty-four the tyre-changing test. Skill and care are so necessary to the control and conduct of a car that every motor-car owner who contemplates entrusting to a man his life, the lives of the members of his family, and, lastly, his car, should refuse to consider his application unless he has been up for and secured the Royal Automobile Club's certificate. In the matter of driving alone, an applicant is tested in driving up and down hills, when his steering-control and brake-manipulation are carefully noted, in addition to his use of the side and foot brakes at the proper time. He is tested in starting and stopping, in traffic-driving, in taking corners and reversing. Consideration for other users of the road and recognition of speed-limits are also points recognised. In addition, two references as to personal character from previous employers or other responsible people are required.

Notwithstanding the objections raised by a certain body whose officials may have noted cases of inconsiderate driving—but which body has never, to my knowledge, taken legal proceedings against the offender on such evidence—the Kent Automobile Club is, with the concurrence and support of the R.A.C., to commence its detective work on the roads in its county without delay. Practised and experienced motorists to the number of three are to motor-patrol districts and stretches of road in connection with which complaints are made. The charges, when preferred, will therefore be advanced on expert evidence, which will assuredly obtain more credence with magistrates than even the testimony adduced from the infallible Swiss chronometer manipulated by the unimpeachable policeman. The example of the Kent Automobile Club might well be followed by similar organisations in other parts of the country troubled by the road-hog.

From now until the end of the present month, motorists paying out for car, dog, gun, man-servant, and armorial-bearings licenses can express their approval of the counties in



AN ALL-METAL FLYING MACHINE: THE PONCHE AND PRIMARD MONOPLANE.

To increase the security of the pilot, the new monoplane invented by Charles Ponche and M. Primard is made entirely of metal, and is fixed together by steel tubes forged in one piece and interchangeable, without any soldering. The propeller is behind the pilot, but the motor is in front of him, so that he can watch its working. A special feature is the mechanical warping of the wings, which are of aluminium, and are based on a new principle. The landing-gear is a double "patin," of snow-shoe shape, extending the length of the machine, and forming a protective framework. The monoplane was exhibited at the Paris Aviation Salon.



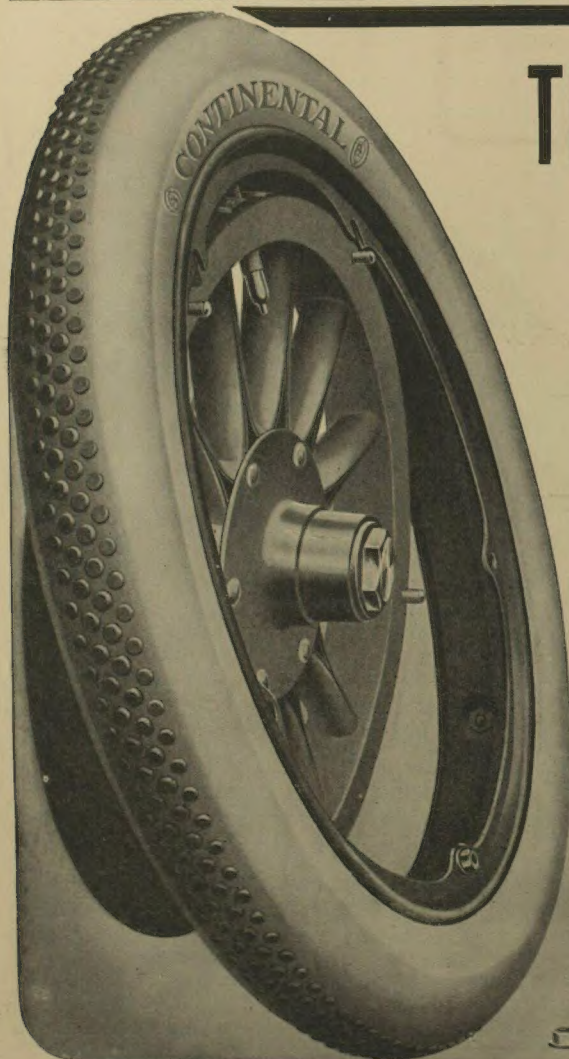
"THE FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON": THE METALLURGIQUE CHRISTMAS CARD.

The Metallurgique Company sent their clients and friends a tasteful Christmas card, the picture on which is here reproduced. It indicates how the motor has invaded precincts formerly sacred to its rival, the horse.

which they receive decent treatment by paying such fees to them. It is not necessary to journey within the confines of such counties to render this tribute: it is only necessary to send a form, which can be obtained at any post-office, properly filled up, accompanied by a cheque for the total amount, to the postmaster of any post-office within the county's boundary. A few weeks ago, the *Autocar* gave a list of the various counties, with the number of police-traps reported therein in 1910 and 1911; and although a certain diminution is shown, there remain yet many counties whose coffers should not be enriched by motorists' money.

That police traps are unnecessary is shown by the fact that, out of forty counties quoted, fifteen regulate their traffic without them, while in nine more there are only one or two. The counties that had no police traps in 1910, and none again in 1911, deserve special mention and attention. They are as follows: Bedfordshire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Northants, Rutland, Suffolk, and Worcestershire. Those which were innocent of traps for the whole of last year, though they may have had two or three in the previous twelve months, were Cambridgeshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Middlesex (that part of the county outside the Metropolitan Police area), Norfolk, Northumberland, Oxford, and Shropshire. On the other hand, eleven traps are noted up to Berkshire, twenty-five to Hampshire, thirty-two to Lancashire, twenty-six to Surrey, forty-one to Sussex, and fifteen—almost all in the West Riding—to Yorkshire. In London and the various parts of the counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Herts, Kent, and Essex no fewer than 171 different traps were worked at some time or other by the Metropolitan Police.

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., owners of the famous Blue Funnel Line—which plies from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Fishguard to Australia, via Las Palmas and Cape Town—have issued two attractive calendars for 1912. The first is an ingenious reproduction of the famous "Blue Funnel"; and the second, which is in card form, has an excellent picture in colours of one of the Company's magnificent liners. The days of the month are flanked on either side by the flags of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Blue Funnel Line respectively. One of the features of this Line is that it carries one class of passenger only.



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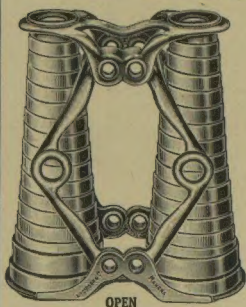
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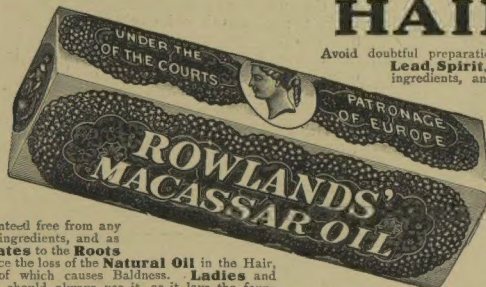
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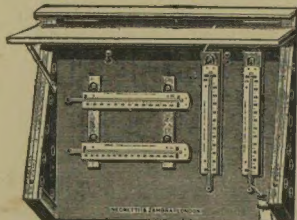
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. NATHANIEL COHEN, of Heathercote, Dorset Road, Bexhill, formerly of Hyde Park Terrace and Leadenhall Buildings, who died on Dec. 1, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £661,109. He gives £16,000 to his son; £10,000 to his brother Arthur Cohen, K.C., and £500 each to his children William, Lucy, and Margaret; £10,000 to his nephew Benjamin Arthur Cohen; £500 each to the executors; £2000 to Jewish charities; £100 each to Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Guy's Hospital, London Fever Hospital, London

Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the London Orphan Asylum; £50 to the Earlwood Asylum; numerous small legacies; and one half of the residue to his son Philip Arthur Cohen, and the other, in trust, for his daughter Marguerite Abigail Cohen and her husband and issue.

The will and codicil of MR. JOHN KITSON, of Hengrave, Torquay, who died on Dec. 5, are proved by John M. Fletcher,

Robert Paul Kitson, and James Y. Woolcombe, the value of the estate being £200,030. The testator gives the Shipway estate and the Hengrave property, and £6000, in trust, for his cousin Charles William Kitson, for life, and then for Robert Paul Kitson; the Heatree estate to his cousin John Archibald Kitson; other lands and premises to Robert Paul Kitson; £500 to the Torbay Hospital; £200 to the Rosehill Hospital; £150 to the Western Hospital for Consumptive Patients; and other legacies. One half of the residue is to be held upon the trusts of the Shipway estate; and one fourth he gives to each of his cousins Robert Paul Kitson and John Archibald Kitson.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1898) of MR. EDWARD THOMAS NORRIS, of Graticwicke, Billingshurst, Sussex, who died

on Aug. 3, is proved by his wife and brothers, the value of the property being £87,033 18s. 10d. The testator gives £500, all furniture and personal effects, £1500 a



FIRING OUT 1911, AND FIRING IN 1912: THE DESIGN ON THE NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPER MENU AT THE HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.

The New Year was welcomed in with the customary festivities at the Hotel Métropole, where the supper menu had a specially painted design, reproduced above, in honour of the occasion. The year 1912 is shown thus early in its career seeking "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," while old 1911 is being ignominiously fired out.



WHERE THE SECOND OLDEST GOLF-COURSE OUTSIDE SCOTLAND WAS LAID OUT: A GENERAL VIEW OF PAU, FROM JURANÇON.

Pau, that popular winter resort in the Basses Pyrénées, on the Paris-Orleans Railway, is famous, among other things, for the fact that there, in 1854, was laid out the first Continental golf-course, which, indeed, was only the second ever constructed outside Scotland, the first being that of Blackheath. Pau is beautifully situated on a rocky height over 600 feet above the sea, and commands magnificent views of the Pyrenees. In its ancient Castle was born Henri Quatre, and Margaret of Navarre is said to have sheltered Calvin and other reformers. Another celebrated native of the town was Bernadotte. Jurançon, near Pau, is noted for its fine, strong vintage.

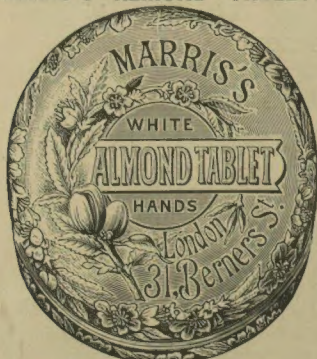
year, and the use of his residence to his wife. Subject thereto, he leaves the Graticwicke property to his son Eric, and the residue to his sons.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. Henry Halstead, The Warren, near Chichester £92,026
Rev. H. James Mitchell, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh £61,242
Miss Isabel Eliza Baker Baker, Elemore Hall, Durham £60,238
Rev. Charles Bullock, Coomreth, Eastbourne £52,729
Mr. Isaac Charles Johnson, Mayfield, Gravesend £40,656

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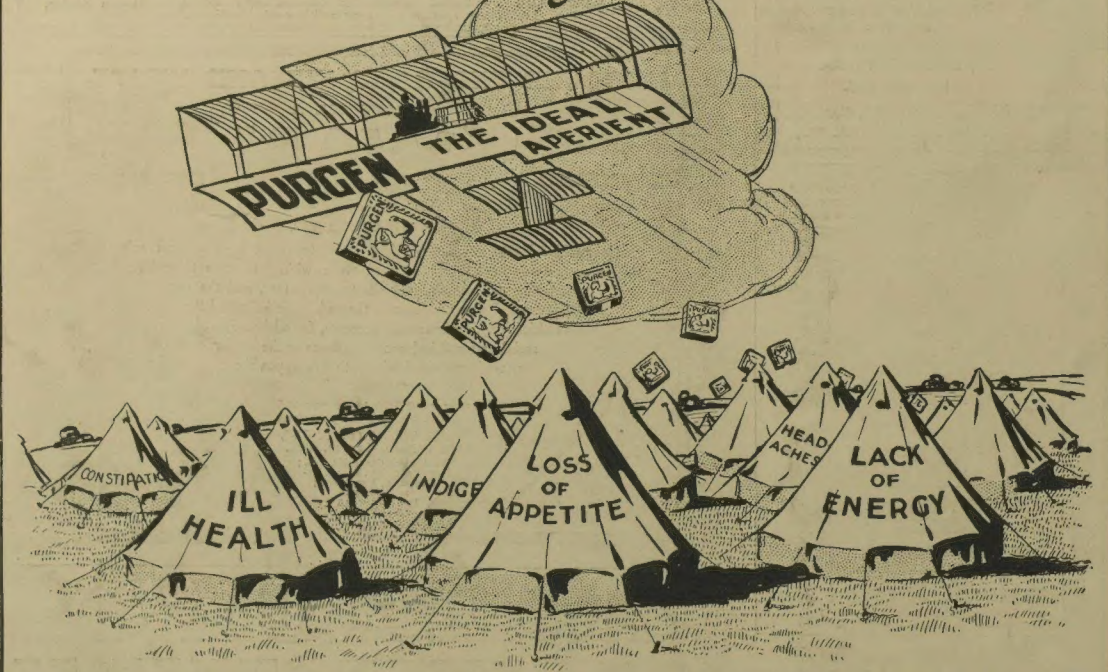
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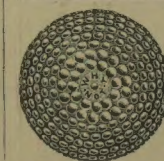
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